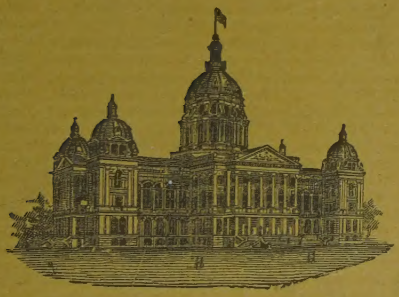
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APRIL, 1894.

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A HISTORICAL QUARTERLY.



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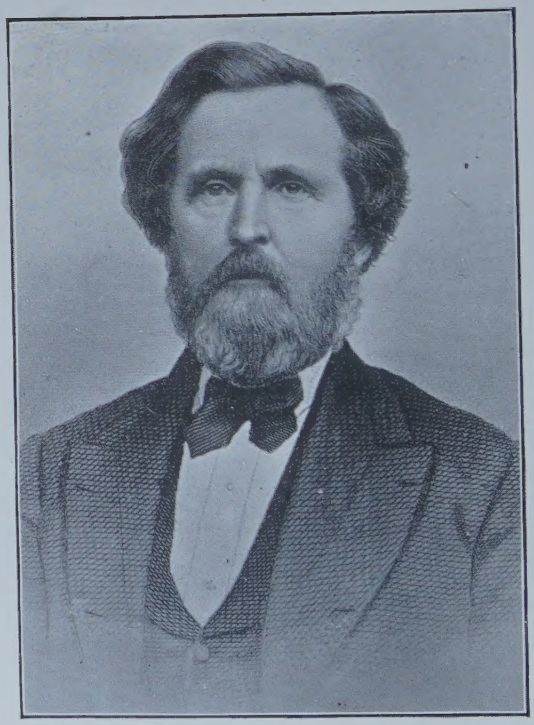
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W. B. Howell

ANNALS OF IOWA.

VOL. I. NO. 5. DES MOINES, IOWA, APRIL, 1894. THIRD SERIES.

SENATOR JAMES B. HOWELL.

BY HON. SAM. M. CLARK.

When Chauncey M. Depew said in his Grant oration at Galena that two thousand years hence Grant and Lincoln would be the only two Americans of this century whose names would be remembered, he also made recognition of the pervading desire of immortality in all of us, by saying that "This is hard on the rest of us." This intense self-consciousness expressed itself in the boyish epitaph composed by Keats for his own tomb, "Here lies one whose name was writ in water." The vastness of modern life with its multiplicity of vocations consumes brains and personalities, as the great smoking factories consume those black diamonds of coal that future time will find priceless, unless science can invent a substitute dispensing with their need.

As we look about us and see how many men of great brains, character and attainments there are in all departments of life and affairs and compare with them the shallow, frippery character of many men in literature and government whose names history preserves, it seems difficult to give a reason for, or to satisfy ourselves with, the slight hold that many men of great ability have upon public memory. Of course, this is due mainly in America to the changing of the population and the immense emigration and immigration of the people, so that individuals are unknown and only the names of those

associated with lasting achievements in the great current o affairs get hold upon public knowledge.

Already James B. Howell is almost an unknown name to a great multitude of the people of Iowa. Yet there was a time and that not long ago, when to the people of the Territory and later in the young State, his name was a household word Of all Iowa editors at the beginning his was the strongest and most dominating personality.

This is not the sort of a sketch that binds one to follow chronology very closely, and I dislike at the outset to be pris oner of even so much biographic detail as to say that Mr Howell was born in New Jersey, near Morristown, July 4 1816, and that three years later in 1819 his father, Elias How ell, moved with his family to a farm ten miles from Newark, in Licking County, Ohio. One might do a great deal of farming in seven years, and they counted for so much to Jacob a Laban's hired hand that they were thought worth putting int the Biblical record. But much depends upon the time of lif they are a parcel of. And they did not go far to making farmer of J. B. Howell, for he was three years old when h went upon an Ohio farm and ten years old when his fathe moved to Newark, where James immediately began his schoo life. It is easy for a young American to be drawn towar politics, and young Howell was to that manor born. Th reason his father moved to Newark in 1826 was that he ha been elected Sheriff of Licking County. After four years i that office he was in 1830 elected to the State Senate, re-electe in 1832, and in 1834 was elected to Congress. While th father was filling these public places, James fitted himself fo college at an academy and entered Miami University in 183 and graduated in 1837. He at once became a law student Hocking H. Hunter, of Lancaster, and in 1839 was admitte to the bar. He opened a law office at Newark, but the grea West drew him. In 1841 he visited Chicago, then an expans of swamp and lake, but it did not fit his woodland likings an he went to Iowa. After visiting Muscatine and some oth places he made his home at Keosauqua, Van Buren Count

George G. Wright, afterwards Chief Justice of Iowa and a ıember of the United States Senate, was already a young ıwyer there. In some brief notes he has kindly furnished ıe he says:

J. B. Howell, on horseback, having so traveled, as I understood, from Ohio, rst to Bloomington, now Muscatine, thence to Keosauqua, arrived at the latter ıace, say, May or June, 1841. I remember him well, as also our first meeting. was keeping house (a sister, Mrs. Benton, with her two children, now Mrs. ıdge J. C. Knapp and Mrs. Judge H. C. Caldwell, in charge before I was mar-ed). They being temporarily absent, I was taking my meals at the old Keo-ıuqua House. Going to breakfast, I found this stranger who had arrived the vening before. I was attracted to him, got into conversation, and found that he as a young lawyer seeking a home in the new land. I invited him to my office ıd together we spent most of the day. That night I took him to my one room here I kept house, to sleep, and thus our friendship of years most intimate and ose began.

Very soon he furnished abundant evidence of unusual ability as a lawyer and ıe promise of distinction as a citizen. He formed a partnership with James Hall, ho was one of the proprietors of the town, but who was not bred a lawyer and et was a gentleman of the most courtly and popular manners. He was a mem-er of the First and Second Territorial Assemblies, of the Third and Fourth Ter-torial Councils, and afterwards Sheriff of the county. Very soon these two oung men had a good business.

Howell had a natural and impulsive taste for politics. The very next year, 842, was in Van Buren County the well known contest between the so-called nion ticket and the Democratic; the controlling elements of the campaign being e *religious ideas* of the candidates. The Whigs charged that the opposition ere controlled by *infidel* men and ideas, while they had the "religionists," and ected Elbert, Whig, and Jenkins, Democrat, to the Council; and Lewis, Whig, ıd Barton and Swearingen, Democrats, to the House—the first time the Demo-ats were defeated in that county. Howell, though a young man, took a very ctive part in that campaign and as ever was aggressive, bold and courageous, ousing enthusiasm wherever he went. He had one personal encounter and rely missed many others, such was his defiant and courageous manner and the ustic nature of his speeches. He for the time was cordially hated by the oppo-ion and as much loved by the party for which he fought.

As a lawyer he had the same elements and yet was the soul of honor, trust-orthy under all circumstances; and court and bar relied upon him as one whose ord was his bond and his convictions sincere and always ably pushed to the nt. Few men had better promise in the profession, and if he had continued erein he would have taken the highest rank.

He was a candidate against Cyrus Olney for the Judgeship in 1846, the first ection under the Constitution, but was defeated, although running ahead of his ket, the district being large, extending to Marion, and it and all the counties ervening being overwhelmingly Democratic. About this time or soon there-

after he and J. H. Cowles started a Whig paper in Keosauqua—gradually drifted from his profession into journalism—culminating as you know into the Keokuk *Gate City*, "ever staunch, safe and popular." His after life in journalism, United States Senate, member of Southern Claims Commission, you know all about and need not repeat. He was a most impressive and positive man. Often this led t the impression that he was haughty, dictatorial and dogmatic, and yet few me have had a kinder or nobler heart or nature. He was a Whig and Republican i whom there was no variableness or shadow of turning. I think he had les patience with modern or old Democratic notions or ideas than any other man ever knew. He thoroughly believed that Clay and old-time Whigs were right forever right, on protection and all the ideas of Whiggery. And of Whiggery, s of Republicanism. He most cordially hated rebels and every one who was no for the Union all over and all through. He never admitted that there could b any half-way allegiance to the flag or to the Union.

He was married, say, in 1843 or 1844—you will know—joined the Congrega tional Church under the ministry of that man of precious memory, Daniel Lan and was, with his wife, a leading and most valuable member of that little churc until he removed to Keokuk.

Mr. John G. Brown, of Keosauqua, was a boy during M Howell's residence there, and writes to me:

I first became acquainted with Mr. Howell in the spring of 1844. He cam to Keosauqua, I think, the year before. He built a residence that summer an moved in with his family in the fall and lived there until the death of his wife March, 1847. In the summer of 1848 Mr. Howell, together with James Cowles, J. C. Knapp and Frank Bridgman, came to my mother's to board. that time Howell & Cowles were publishing the *Valley Whig*, and in the spri of 1849 they moved to Keokuk with press and fixtures and established what now the *Gate City*. I was quite young then and used to enjoy the men encounters between Howell and Knapp, occurring generally at the table, a they most always managed to differ, no matter what the subject, and when How would get through he would let off a volley and leave the field. Howell and t Rev. Daniel Lane were warm friends and he attended Mr. Lane's church reg larly. He was rather moderate in religious matters while here. I have hea him say he liked to go to church and get all the good poked into him that could. He was sociable and pleasant with persons that he liked and respecte and those he did not like thought him brusque and haughty, and I have no do they were correct as far as they were concerned.

The religious phase of the campaign in Van Buren Coun in 1842 to which Judge Wright alludes deserves a chapter its own in Iowa history. The Eastern States and a part Europe were teeming with socialistic experiments and schem for ideal commonwealths about 1840. Abner Kneeland Boston planned a socialistic commonwealth in the Des Moin

alley and went with that view with some colonists and set-
ed Farmington, in Van Buren County. Mr. Kneeland was a
ee thinker and his was to be a free-thinking state in which
ogmatic Christianity was to have no foothold. He was a
an of very considerable ability and the enterprise seemed
ubstantial enough under his leadership to challenge a very
ager contest with the ministers and leaders of the various
hristian denominations who had come into the same terri-
ry. The election of 1842 was a coalition without regard to
olitics of those who were opposed to Kneeland's free-thinking
ommonwealth and those who favored it. The former won
nd Mr. Kneeland gave over his experiment. He died about
e year 1844 and was buried near Farmington. From that
mpaign on Mr. Howell impressed his personality on public
inion so that he was thought and spoken of as a man of
culiar and distinctive strength. I do not know when the
st Whig paper was started in Keosauqua. I think *The*
es Moines Valley Whig had been published some two years
hen Mr. Howell and J. H. Cowles bought it in 1845. Mr.
owell's force in political management when supplemented with
paper to express his views soon made him a power in the
es Moines Valley and throughout Iowa that had to be reck-
ed with. I was born in Van Buren County and his was one
the first names I heard and remember. I never saw him
til I went to Keokuk as a law student in the fall of 1863, but
s name had been for years a household word in our Van Buren
unty home. One of our nearest neighbors during my boy-
od was a Democratic "'Squire" who was continuously Jus-
e of the Peace for the township and who felt it a supreme
ty put on him by the Constitution of the United States and the
iverse that he should return Des Moines Township solid every
ne for General Jackson and the Locofoco ticket. In every
mpaign a hickory pole stood at the roadside in front of his
use and against its rough bark his razor-backed hogs, the
nest lot on Indian Creek, scratched their concave sides into
at comfort they could. If I had not known the names
erwise I should easily have remembered Horace Greeley

and J. B. Howell by the ardor of the Democratic 'Squire's dislike of them. He was really a kindly man, but those two editors gave him many a "bad quarter of an hour." What Greeley was to Whig journalism in the United States this Democratic 'Squire evidently rated Howell as to Whig journalism in Iowa.

Iowa's early settlement antedated railways. The movement of migration was along the rivers, for the early settlers took to the streams like fish and to the woods like squirrels, and the rivers and woods were together. The Des Moines was chief of Iowa rivers and its beautiful valley was a main line of settle advance. From 1845 to 1865 J. B. Howell was the most potential maker of newspaper opinion in the Des Moines Valley and in Iowa. He took his paper to Keokuk in 184 and as the wave of migration and settlement moved up the Des Moines Valley and to the westward Howell's *Whig* went along with it, preparing the popular mind for the political change that came to Iowa when James W. Grimes was elected to the Governorship in 1854.

Mr. Samuel B. Evans of the Ottumwa *Sun* said in 1870 "The election of Mr. Howell as United States Senator recalls to our mind the early history of this State. At the time alluded to Ottumwa was an obscure trading post, Wapello County was a wilderness, while the portion of Davis County which was then our home was inhabited principally by the Saukee tribe of Indians. We were but a boy then, and a small one at that, just beginning to read. Mr. Howell published a paper at Keosauqua which was then called the *Des Moines Valley Whig*. It is the first paper we remember ever to have read. We recollect with what pleasure this herald of civilization was greeted at our pioneer home in the woods, and how eagerly its columns were perused for the news of the outside world. Our boyish heart was then inclined to Whiggism and we believed every word Mr. Howell would say." That was the relation he and his paper and his opinions held to a multitude of Iowa homes.

The period of his active editorial life, from taking charge

he *Des Moines Valley Whig* in 1845 to his election to the Senate in 1870, was the most fertile and creative period American journalism has had in its entire history as an organ of public debate and an exponent and leader of public opinion. No editor has, nor probably ever again will have, the importance to American thought that Horace Greeley had. The same can be said as to Prentice in Kentucky, Brownlow in Tennessee, Medary in Ohio, Howell in Iowa, and others, all of whom were exponents for their State or section of a condition that has passed away. Then the chief and prime feature of a paper was the editor's name at the head of its columns. The absence of that everywhere now shows the changed conditions. While Mr. Howell was always a man of large reading and delighted in books he did not use many of the graces of literature nor give much wealth of learning to his editorial writing. He knew his fact and stated it with great clearness and power; he knew the weakness of the other man's fact and assailed it with relentless vigor. He was a man of intensely strong convictions, and in the great battle of American politics, from the rule of Andrew Jackson through the anti-slavery conflict and the war for the Union until the accession of Grant to the Presidency, when he ceased his active editorial work, he took an active part in the discussion of every question of American party politics. He was always a partisan. His power of statement and clear directness had a good deal of the strength of Horace Greeley. He was not a paragraphist. He did not nibble at subjects. He took them in Horace Greeley's way and wrote his subjects out, until he had knocked the other fellow down and made the reader either his convert or his antagonist. While never an office-seeker for himself he was as indefatigable a politician as if he had always been a seeker for place, but he gave his services to the other man. From 1842 to 1870 there were few men who held political place in Iowa who did not in some way find their place largely related to Mr. Howell either as supporter or antagonist. He was always more effective in the support and advocacy of the other man than he could have been of himself, for he was of a

fierce and dominating temper, imperious in disposition, and could not bear opposition. At the least opposition to his will he stormed like a cyclone. This would have alienated men from his own support had he been a self-seeker, but he made himself potential in serving others, for his great ability and sagacity were everywhere recognized and the very fury of his advocacy of another man's nomination or election constrained the judgment of others. He angered the man to whom he was talking; he stormed at him, and the man in most cases would conclude that if so wise a man as Howell was so furiously in favor of having a certain candidate taken, then there must be some urgent political reason for it, and most men would yield their own views to the stormy convictions of J. B. Howell. This made him unusually successful in getting his man nominated, in the long years he was in Iowa politics, but it stood in the way of his own advancement, so that the first office that ever came to him by election was in 1870, when he was nearly 54 years old. He was then chosen to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of James W. Grimes. Short as his service was, from January, 1870, to March 3, 1871, he made a noteworthy Senator and was useful to the Republican party and the Nation. His first speech in the Senate was in support of a resolution he offered that the Government should cease the making of land grants to railroads. The resolution which he offered and in support of which he made a speech of much tact, strength and wisdom, and which was widely published throughout the country, was substantially incorporated as a plank in the national platforms of both great political parties at the succeeding Presidential election. An incident of the personal strength and power he gained in his relation to the Senators may be given. Congress passed a bill for the relief of a Mr. White who claimed the original invention of one of Colt's firearms then in the use of the regular army. President Grant vetoed the bill. Usually a vetoed private bill would have no life in it. Mr. Howell moved that the Senate pass the bill over General Grant's veto, made a plain talk stating the facts and in advocacy of his views, and

ne Senate with scarcely a dissenting vote of either party assed the bill.

At the expiration of his Senatorial term in 1871 President Grant appointed Mr. Howell one of three Judges of Southern laims, which position he held up to March 10, 1880, when ne court expired by limitation, thus shortly preceding his wn death, June 17, 1880. Through the larger part of his aturer life Mr. Howell was never able for physical reasons to ut forth the protracted and sustained effort which would ave brought him the real power and distinction that were ithin his great abilities. On the 4th of July, 1860, he met ith an accident making a double break and fracture of one his legs, which kept him an invalid all the rest of his life. efore that time he had been a man of abounding strength and tality. That accident kept him in bed many, many weary onths. He refused to have the limb amputated and a slow ood poisoning set in, destroying his vitality and gradually eteriorating all his organs, diminishing his power for pro- acted endurance, until in the end he died from the effects of is accident, near the end of his 64th year, but a quarter of a entury before his time.

I have known many great men, in Iowa and out. I distrust l attempts at parallels and comparisons between men. Plu- rch has made many generations of readers his debtor for ch parallels on the score of interest, but I doubt whether y man's real rank has been drawn by later readers from his lmeasurements. I do not care to make parallel or compari- n between James B. Howell and the other able men I have own as to intellectual rank, but I doubt whether any man I er knew was so wholly wise and had the like wisdom in recasting events. In his political judgments he was the sest man I have ever known, the one who saw the farthest d with the most unerring accuracy. Towards the end of his e his strenuous fighting quality yielded to the utmost pla- dity and resignation. It was a pity that those who had own him and many who had been angered by him in the *turm und drang*" period of his political life when he was a

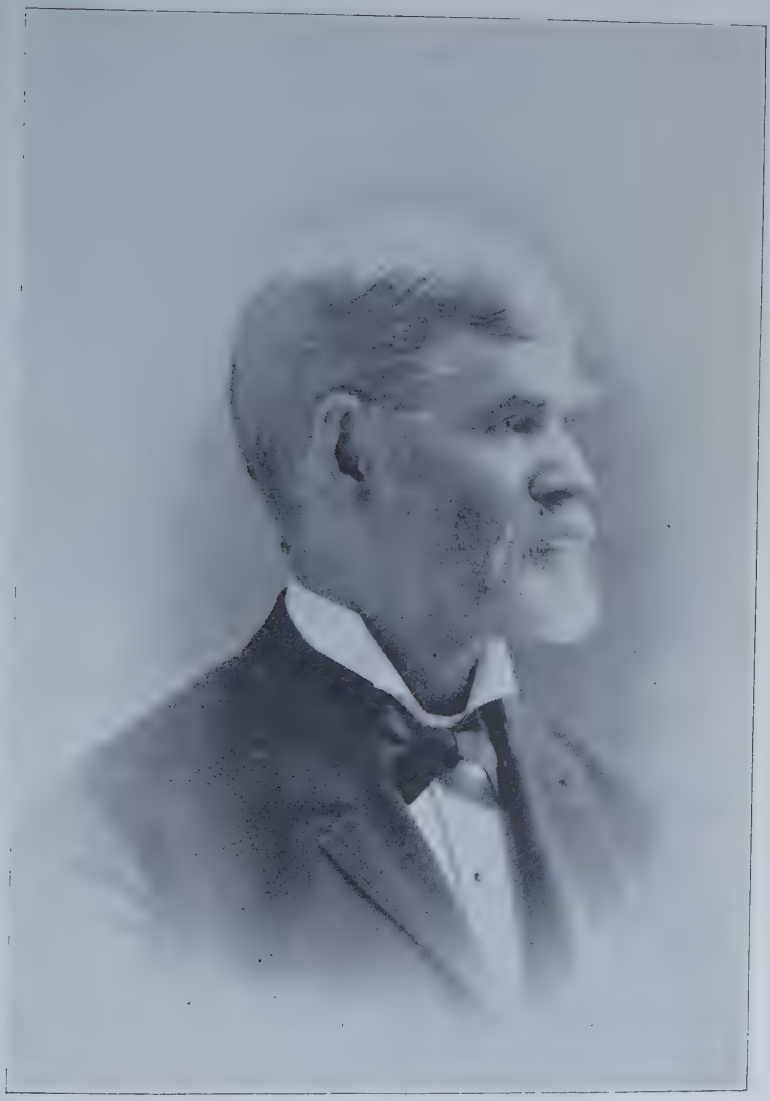
stormy political warrior did not know him in those closing years and find how under a coat of mail of battle there was the tenderness and gentleness of a child and the utmost kindness, sensibility and forbearance. In the later years of his life his health had become so frail that he was in relation with only a few people. We have never seen any one of our friends ripen into death with more gentleness and beauty and Socratic wisdom than he. He was a just man, too. Looking back over the years of his strenuous political fight in Iowa, he said, in a conversation with us near the end of his life: "One thing I can say of those territorial and early state Democratic leaders, hard as I fought them, is, that as men nearly all of them were nobly honest and they would have scorned to steal or plunder."

THE DES MOINES RIVER LAND GRANT.

BY COLONEL C. H. GATCH.

FIRST PAPER.

The history of the grant so long and familiarly known as the "Des Moines River Land Grant" may fittingly have a place in the Annals of Iowa. Covering, from the date of the grant—August 8, 1846,—to the termination of the last possible legal controversy with respect to the title to the lands embraced in it, by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in January, 1892, in the case of the United States vs. the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company and others, a period of over forty-seven years, very few citizens of Iowa have not heard and read of the grant and the many interesting questions and bitter controversies that grew out of it, and not a few have suffered losses, hardships and grievous wrongs in consequence of them. Depending upon the facts themselves rather than their treatment, to interest the readers of the following sketch, little more than their statement in narrative



Yours truly,
C. N. Gatch

form, and in the main chronologically, will be attempted. As the writer has for many years acted as counsel for some of the parties to the litigation of which the grant has almost from the beginning been a most fruitful source, special care will be taken to avoid any just suspicion of partiality on that account, and any statements that cannot be amply verified if questioned.

The grant gave rise to two notable and long protracted controversies: The first between the State and the United States as to its location and extent, or more definitely stated, as to the location of its northern boundary line. The second between, at first, the settlers, but finally, the United States, on one side, and the corporation known as the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company and its Grantees, on the other side, which grew out of conflicting claims of title to the lands involved in the previous contention.

Whether or not the grant was really of any value for the purpose for which it was intended depended, it will be seen, upon which of two conflicting claims or theories as to its extent, should finally prevail; for while according to one view or claim the grant contained only about 300,000 acres, according to the other it contained about 1,300,000 acres.

By act of Congress of August 8, 1846, there was "granted to the Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding said Territory to improve the navigation of the Des Moines River from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork in said Territory, one equal moiety, in alternate sections, of the public lands remaining unsold and not otherwise disposed of, encumbered, or appropriated, in a strip five miles in width on each side of said river, to be selected within said Territory by an agent or agents, to be appointed by the Governor thereof," etc. It will be observed that the land was granted for the purpose of *aiding* said Territory to *improve* the navigation of the Des Moines River, and that there is nothing in the act requiring the state to make the river *navigable*, or making the grant dependent upon its being made navigable.

The Territory of Iowa was admitted into the Union as a State by act of Congress, approved December 28, 1846.

The grant was accepted by the State by a joint resolution of the Legislature, approved January 9, 1847.

The first communication from the General Land Office to the State authorities, dated October 17, 1846, and written by acting-Commissioner James H. Piper, indicated that, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the grant extended "from Sullivan's line, the northern boundary of Missouri, *to the Raccoon Fork* of the Des Moines River;" and in another of the same date, relating to the selection and location of the lands, addressed to the Register and Receiver of the local land office at Iowa City, the same officer said: "No action can be had by you in this matter however, till you are advised by the Governor whether he will select the sections with the odd, or those with the even numbers." December 17, 1846, Jesse Williams and Josiah H. Bonney, the Commissioners previously appointed by the Governor of Iowa to make the selections, reported to him that they had "selected the odd sections."

This was the only act to be performed by the State so far as the location of the grant was concerned, and the title to the odd-numbered sections within the five mile limit fixed by the grant thereupon immediately vested in the State.

The title having thus become vested, the Legislature of the State on the 24th of February, 1847, made provision for entering upon the work of improving the navigation of the river by creating "a Board of Public Works", consisting of a President Secretary and Treasurer, whose duty it was to dispose of the granted lands and apply the proceeds as required by the granting act.

The first meeting of the Board was held September 22, 1847, and provision was then made for raising funds, with which to defray the expense of visiting other States for the inspection of works of the character contemplated, for the employment of a chief engineer, and for the purchase of the necessary instruments and material to begin the prosecution of the work.

February 23, 1848, the Commissioner of the General Land Office in a letter to the Secretary of the Board of Public Works, among other things said: "A question has arisen as to the extent of the grant made to Iowa by the act of 8th of August, 1846, and the opinion of this office has been requested on that point;" and after referring to the terms of the grant, concluded his letter as follows: "Hence the State is entitled to the alternate sections within five miles of the Des Moines River, *throughout the whole extent of that river within the limits of Iowa.*"

September 18, 1848, the Secretary of the Board of Public Works in a letter to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, referring to a proclamation of the President for a sale of public lands, including as such some of the lands above the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River and therefore within the limits of the grant as claimed by the State, said: "Your very liberal opinion has influenced this board to place sixty miles of the contemplated improvement under contract, in addition to the thirty miles first let, and the State would now be embarrassed by any impediment to her prospects in this regard." In December, 1848, the Legislature of Iowa met in regular session and on the 16th day of that month addressed a memorial to Congress relative to the extent of the grant, in which it was said:

"By your act passed in August, 1846, every alternate section of land not otherwise appropriated within five miles of the Des Moines river was donated to the State (then Territory) of Iowa, for the improvement of said river from its mouth to the Forks. * * * After the organization of the Board of Public Works there arose some doubts as to the limit of the grant, to-wit: whether it extended to the boundary of the Territory of Iowa as it existed at the time of the act of appropriation, or was confined within the limits of the State, the line of which crosses said river many miles *below* the point where the territorial line crossed." The Legislature thus, it will be seen, pushing the claim of the State "many miles" *above* its northern boundary.

The memorial proceeded to recite the construction of the

grant contained in the letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, of February 23, 1848, already referred to, and the fact that the Board of Public Works, influenced by that construction, had put under contract nearly a hundred miles of the improvement. Reference was also made to the proclamation by the President for the sale of a portion of the lands above the Raccoon Fork, which, it was urged, would be contrary to the spirit and language of the grant, defeat its design by leaving insufficient available means to complete the portion of the improvement then under contract, and render useless the large expenditure already made, and it was asked that sales under the proclamation should cease, and that the State should have indemnity for those already made.

January 8, 1849, the Iowa Senators and Representatives in Congress addressed to Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, who then had jurisdiction over the public lands, a protest in substantially the same terms contained in the memorial just referred to; and March 2, 1849, the Secretary in reply, construing the grant, said: "I concur with you in the view contained in your communication, and am of the opinion that the grant in question extends, as therein stated, on both sides of the river from its *source* to its mouth, but not to lands on the river in the State of Missouri." Thus, it will be noticed, indicating still another and more northern limit to the grant, the "source" of the Des Moines river. In harmony with this opinion and construction of the grant by the Secretary, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, on June 1, 1849 directed the local land officers to "reserve" from sale all the lands included in the grant, according to that construction and that *reservation* has continued ever since, and has been the decisive fact in the determination of nearly every controversy to which the grant has from time to time given rise.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, R. M. Young at the same time directed the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Iowa City to make out and forward a list of the odd sections within the limits of the grant north of the Raccoon Fork, which had been sold by the United States prior t

e order of reservation, which he did June 21, 1849, showing e quantity of land thus sold to have been 25,487.87 acres.

December 19, 1849, the Commissioner of the General Land ffice wrote Jesse Williams, then Secretary of the Board of blic Works, who had requested that the State might be rnished with a list of the Des Moines river grant lands *above* accoon Fork, that the list was in course of preparation and ould be transmitted at an early day. On the 14th of Jan-ry, 1850, the Commissioner made a report to the Secretary the Interior, which officer had then become the head of the d department, of the amount of land that had been granted the several States for the purposes of internal improvement, which, after giving the quantity charged to the State of Iowa, said that quantity would "be increased by the unadjusted rtion of the grant for the improvement of the Des Moines er, situated between the Raccoon Fork and the source of d river, estimated to contain *about nine hundred thousand res.*"

March 13, 1850, the Commissioner of the General Land ffice submitted to the Secretary of the Interior three lists of ds falling within the limits of the Des Moines river grant, then understood, and lying north of the Raccoon Fork, the rpose being to certify such lands to the State under the nt, but on the 6th of April, 1850, the then Secretary of the terior, Thomas Ewing, expressed the opinion that the grant *not extend north of the Raccoon Fork*, and returned the s without his approval. Thereupon the Senators and Rep-entatives from Iowa appealed from this decision of the Sec-ary to the President, in a communication setting forth the derstanding of the State authorities and the obligations that d been incurred by the State acting upon the construction ced upon the act by Secretary Walker in his opinion of rch 2, 1849.

The President referred the question to the then Attorney-neral, Reverdy Johnson, who, on July 19, 1850, gave it as opinion that the grant ran "*the entire length of the river hin the then Territory of Iowa.*" He also gave it as his

opinion that the decision of Secretary Waker, of March 2 1849, could not legally be revoked, that it was a final adjud cation and was beyond the control of the Secretary of the I terior, the successor in this respect of Mr. Walker. Notwitl standing this opinion of the Attorney-General, the Secretar of the Interior took no immediate action in the matter, ar on December 30, 1850, the Iowa delegation in Congress ad dressed to the then Secretary of the Interior, A. H. H. Stua a communication setting out very fully the claim of the Sta under the grant. They said: "Relying upon the decision Mr. Walker, the State has made arrangements very differer from those which would otherwise have been adopted. Th improvements have been commenced and contracts made f their prosecution, on a scale much greater than would ha been the case had a different construction been given to th law in the first instance. The State is, by her constitutio prohibited from incurring a debt, and the state of our financ will not permit appropriations from the annual revenues; mu that has been done will therefore be valueless if we are no deprived of the means of completing the work." In this co dition of uncertainty as to the lands lying north of the Ra coon Fork, which it was understood constituted about thre fourths of all the lands donated for the improvement of th river, the General Assemby of the State on February 1851, passed an act containing among other the following pr visions:

That the Commissioner and Register might contra with any individual or company for the completion that part of the improvement of the river at and below Ke sauqua, by allowing the contractors in payment for su work any portion of the lands granted for the improvement the river which lie below Raccoon Fork, at a price not l than $1.25 per acre; and that dams and locks above Keosa qua might be constructed, the work to be paid for from t lands granted *above* the Raccoon Fork.

In the early part of 1851, President Taylor died and a n cabinet, with Mr. Crittenden as Attorney General, was form

and the question as to the true construction of the grant having been submitted to the new Attorney General, he, on the 30th of June, 1851, gave it as his opinion that the grant *did not extend north of the Raccoon Fork;* but in view of what had previously been done and the different opinions that had been expressed, the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Stuart, directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office on July 26, 1851, to withhold the lands in dispute from market until the close of the then session of Congress that the State might have an opportunity of petitioning for an extension of the grant. The whole matter was again brought before the President and his Cabinet, and finally settled as far as they could settle it, in the manner indicated in a letter from the Secretary of the Interior to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated October 29, 1851, in which the Secretary said, in substance, that the question of the true construction of the act and the extent of the grant would have to be determined by the judicial tribunals, but that he was "willing to recognize the claim of the State, and to approve the selections *without prejudice to the rights, if any there be*, of other parties;" and the Commissioner was directed to submit for his approval such lists as had been prepared of the alternate sections claimed by the State above the Raccoon Fork, as far as the surveys had progressed.

October 30, 1851, the Secretary of the Interior approved a list of 81,707.29 acres as falling within the limits of the grant *above* the Raccoon Fork, and on March 10, 1852, an additional list of 143,908.37 acres, which approval, however, was with the following qualification: "Subject to any rights which may have existed at the time the selections were made known to the Land Office by the agents of the State, it being expressly understood that this approval conveys to the State no title to any tract or tracts which may have been sold or otherwise disposed of prior to the receipt, by the local land officers, of the letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, communicating the decision of Mr. Secretary Walker, March 2, 1849—to the effect that the grant extended above the Raccoon Fork." These lists were delivered to the Commissioner of the

general land office, and properly certified copies by him transmitted on November 1, 1851, to V. P. Van Antwerp, the then President of the Des Moines River improvement.

November 30, 1852, the Commissioner and Register of the improvement made a report to the Governor of Iowa, as required by statute, which together with many other statements contained the following: "In the report of the undersigned, of the first of December last, we were enabled to communicate the gratifying fact of the final settlement of the question as to the extension of the Des Moines River congressional grant, from the Raccoon Fork to the source of the river, whereby *a million of acres* more of land were secured for the use of its improvement. . . . The congressional grant, limited to the 321,800 acres lying below the Raccoon Fork, when the undersigned took charge of the work as Commissioner and Register in March, 1851, has been made to embrace more than quadruple that amount. . . . The undersigned are now in possession of certified lists (with plats or maps corresponding thereto) approved by the Secretary of the Interior, over his signature of 225,616.31 acres of these lands above the Raccoon Fork, some few of which have already been sold by them and others offered. . . . The present ascertained indebtedness of the work in charge of the undersigned, exclusive of interest, will not vary far from $108,000 embracing the following items:" following which is an itemized statement of the then indebtedness of the board of public works on account of the improvement.

As to the practicability of carrying on the work by the State they say: "It only remains to inquire whether means can, and should be raised, for the continued prosecution of the work beyond a reliance upon the proceeds of sales of lands embraced in the grant, for it is now a clearly ascertained fact about which a doubt can no longer exist, that with the large debt hanging over the work, which should and must be paid and the slow sales of lands, it is folly to expect to carry on the Des Moines River improvement to a completion in many a long year, if ever. The most that can be done under the present

te of things is to let contracts entirely on credit at a great ditional cost, as well as loss of the vigor and efficiency ich a system of cash payments brings with it. It is hardly much to say that the work can never be completed unless me step is taken, by legislative enactment, to infuse new life o it." Speaking of the resources of the State to carry on work they say: "She (the State) has now, beyond dispute, million of acres of land applicable to the great object menned, which, if held in reserve, and sold at their actual value, uld probably, in the end, pay for the improvement twice er; besides work is already done upon it to the amount three hundred thousand dollars; to suffer it now in this conion of things, with a solid and perfectly reliable foundan on which to rest, and so much progress made in its nstruction, to go down to ruin and decay would be impoli- and unwise in the last degree; nay, a permanent discredit the State."

December 7, 1852, Governor Hempstead, in his message to General Assembly, referred to the improvement as fols: "In pursuance of the law of the last General Assembly ative to the Des Moines River Improvement, I proceeded at early day to fill the offices of the Commissioner and Regis-, as therein provided, by the appointment of General V. P. n Antwerp as Commissioner, and George Gillaspy, Esq., as gister, who after being duly qualified entered upon the disrge of the duties required of them. . . . The result of their ors during the first year will be found in their first annual ort made to me in pursuance of law, and which is herewith mitted for your consideration. By this report it will be nd that all work, or nearly so, when these officers entered n the discharge of their duties, was suspended. There e no funds on hand, and no part of the work was comed. Of the lands below the Raccoon Fork 188,466 acres been sold, realizing the sum of $235,708.81, all of which been expended, and there remained only 133,401 acres, th at $1.25 per acre, $166,752.36. Over and above the ney already expended, there was an outstanding debt due

the contractors of not less than $65,000, and unliquida
claims for damages of over $80,000 on suspended contra
The estimated cost of completing the works between
Francisville and Keosauqua, excluding the canal, was $210,0
Thus showing an absolute deficiency in means to be hoped
from the lands lying below the Raccoon Forks, to meet
actual indebtedness and the estimated cost, of $108,250, a
from all claims for unliquidated damages."

January 19, 1853, the General Assembly passed another
"to secure the more vigorous prosecution of the Des Moi
River Improvement," amendatory of previous acts. By
first section it was provided that the Commissioner and Re
ter should have power and they were fully authorized to
and dispose of "all and any lands which have been, *or h*
after may be granted by Congress for the improvement of
Des Moines River, in such manner as they may deem n
expedient for the early completion and vigorous prosecu
of said improvement," with the proviso that the lands sh
not be sold for less than $1.25 per acre, or a less amount t
$1,300,000 in the aggregate, and that the proceeds should
devoted to the payment of debts and the completion *as fa*
practicable of the improvement. By the second section it
provided that "said Commissioner and Register are he
authorized and empowered, if deemed by them necessary
the best interests of the improvement, to transfer, or conve
fee simple," to any individual or company, any portion of
lands to procure a fund to carry on the improvement.

January 22, 1853, the General Assembly by joint resolu
appointed Joseph C. Knapp, Wareham G. Clark and A
Hebard a committee to examine the books of the Com
sioner and Register of the improvement and make report;
January 24, 1853, passed still another act in regard to
improvement, amendatory of all previous acts. By the
section of this act provision was made for the election
Commissioner and Register of the improvement, to serve
term of two years. By the second, for two assistant Com
sioners, George G. Wright and Uriah Biggs, who wer

ve equal power with the elected Commissioner in making ntracts for the improvement of the river. By the sixth sec- n it was provided that the Commissioners should make no reement, "unless such contract or agreement stipulates for least $1,300,000 to be faithfully expended in the payment the debts and liabilities of said improvement, and to the mpletion thereof *to the greatest extent practicable*." And by ction nine it was provided that, "In no event shall the State liable for any contract made or to be made; but the person company contracting shall look alone to the funds belong- g to and arising from said improvement." June 14, 1853, e legislative committee before mentioned — Knapp, Clark d Hebard — made a report to the Governor as to the opera- ns and financial condition of the improvement; in which in gard to the quantity of land claimed by the State they say: With regard to the number of acres granted for said im- provement, we submit: That the act of Congress, approved arch (August) 8, 1846, . . . conveyed to the Territory for the rpose above mentioned the alternate sections of land in a ip five miles wide on each side of said Des Moines River *m its mouth to its source*. The amount of land embraced in s grant has never yet been ascertained. Much of it is yet surveyed, and only a portion as yet of that which has been veyed has been reported to the Register's office. We are refore unable to report the number of acres granted for d improvement. The amount has been variously estimated from one million to one and one-half million acres. From best information we have been able to obtain, we think it y safely be estimated at 1,300,000 acres. We find there e been sold of these lands in all 253,472.43 acres. Of the ve number of acres, 252,472.43 acres have been sold at 25 per acre, making the sum of $315,590.55; 880 acres at 00 per acre, or $1,760; 80 acres at $3.00 per acre, or $240; king the whole amount received for lands sold, $317,642.55." ey also found the actual indebtedness of the improvement be $104,625.44. December 17, 1853, the Secretary of the erior certified to the State a list of 33,142.43 acres more

above the Raccoon Fork; and on December 30, 1853, st
another list of 12,813.51 acres. This last list was certified a
"A list of lands falling within the Des Moines River gran
under act of 8th of August, 1846, selected by the State und
the act of September, 1841, on the 20th day of July, 1850, an
erroneously approved 20th of February, 1851, previous to th
adjustment of the grant and before it was known that the
belonged to the State under the Des Moines River grant
All of the foregoing lists were approved to the State witho
prejudice to the rights, if any, of other parties.

From the report of Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Superintende
of Public Instruction, to the General Assembly, under date
June 6, 1854, it appears that before the erroneous certificati
of the last mentioned list had been countermanded, actin
under his instruction, John Tolman, School Fund Commi
sioner, had sold 3,194.28 acres of the 12,813.51 acres
school lands. By an act of the Eighth General Assembl
approved April 2, 1860, it was provided that the purchasers
the lands so sold should, on making proper proofs of t
amounts of purchase money paid by them respectively, be r
imbursed the amounts so paid with ten per cent interest o
of the State treasury on warrants to be issued by the Sta
Auditor. Under the authority of this act, it appears from t
report of the Secretary of State for 1889, pages 183–4, that
to 2,639.43 acres the purchase money with interest had be
refunded; and that as to 120 acres, the purchaser being
alien and having since died, there was consequently no o
entitled to the refund. There would seem to be no reason w
any further provision should be made by the State for the rel
or indemnity of any of the purchasers of these lands. Und
the circumstances the refunding of the purchase mon
actually paid with ten per cent interest from date of payme
ought to relieve the State from any further obligation.

But notwithstanding this just and ample provision on t
part of the State, the Twenty-second General Assembly pass
an act for the payment to one John Haidien of $389.40, a
refund or indemnity on account of his purchase from the St

eighty acres of these lands, $160 of which is recited in the t as having been the principal sum paid; while from the port of the Secretary of State just referred to, it appears that e sale of this eighty by the Commissioner was to one Lean- r Boher for $100, $25 of which only was paid and had been funded; and immediately following the decision of the Su- eme Court of the United States finally determining the ques- on of title against the claim of the "settlers," a bill was troduced into the Twenty-fourth General Assembly and ssed the House, providing for the payment to all of the pur- asers of said lands so sold, or their assigns, of their then full lue, to be ascertained by appraisal, subject only to a credit any amounts theretofore refunded under the act of the ghth General Assembly above referred to.

December 17, 1853, Henry O'Reilly, Esq., of New York, tered into a contract with the Commissioner of the Improve- ent, in which, for the consideration of the "unsold lands longing to the improvement and the tolls, water rents and her profits arising from the work, for the term of forty years," agreed to complete the entire work within the period of ur years from the first day of July, 1854, according to the iginal survey and specifications made by the engineer of the provement, then on file in the office of the Register. Im- ediately thereafter O'Reilly returned to the east and organ- ed under the laws of Iowa the Des Moines Navigation & ailroad Company, composed of eastern capitalists, and on the h day of June, 1854, at his request, his contract with the ate was canceled and a similar one entered into between the ate and the company so organized by him. The following e the material provisions of this contract:

The Company agreed for considerations named to make and ish the improvement from the Mississippi River to the Rac- on Fork, the work to be completed on or before July 1, 58, one-fourth part of it each year, commencing July 1, 1854; pay all debts outstanding against the Improvement Decem- r 23, 1853, provided the amount did not exceed $60,000, to eet which liabilities it paid over to the Commissioner the sum

of $55,000; and on the other hand should be entitled to receive all moneys due to the improvement from the General Government and *all claims and demands against the General Government*, together with various other sums specified; and was required to pay from time to time the salaries of the Commissioner, Register, Engineer and other officers and employes of the improvement. The State and the Commissioners were to sell and convey to the Company in the manner and upon the terms therein provided, all of the lands donated to the State for the improvement by the act of Congress, remaining unsold by the State, December 23, 1853, for which the Company agreed to pay $1,300,000 in the manner also therein provided. Whenever the Company should do work to the amount of $30,000 *according to estimates made by the acting engineer*, the proper agent of the State was to convey to the Company lands belonging to the improvement to the amount of $30,000, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, deducting 15 per cent to be adjusted on final settlement, and so, as to each successive estimate of $30,000 until work should be done to the amount of $1,300,000, if so much land should remain unsold from and after December 23, 1853, and until the work should be completed. Upon the expenditure of the $1,300,000 and the completion of the work all of the lands remaining unconveyed, if any, were to be conveyed to the Company. All money paid by the Company to the Register or Commissioner of the improvement in the payment of liabilities on account of the former prosecution of the work by the State, was to be deemed expended on the improvement by the Company, for which the Register should convey lands to it at $1.25 per acre, equal to the amount so paid, which amount should be included as part of the $1,300,000. For all moneys advanced by the Company for salaries and pay of officers and agents or servants, for rights of way, damages to mill owners, and other matters not covered by actual work done on the improvement, lands were also to be conveyed to it at the stipulated price of $1.25 per acre. The prices for the different kinds of work, according to which the engineer was to make his estimates, and by which the parties were to be

overned in the conveyance of lands were specified as far s practicable, and when not specified were to be fixed by ıe engineer, who was to be appointed *by the joint assent of oth parties*. The work was to be done under the joint super- sion of the Board of Public Works and engineers, except as herwise provided in the contract. The Company was to look one to the funds belonging to and arising from the improve- ent for compensation, the State in no event to be liable there- r. There were many other minor and collateral provisions ference to which is unnecessary. It will be seen that the con- act contemplated that the Company would receive for the ork lands of the value, at $1.25 per acre, of $1,300,000, to be nveyed as the work progressed, on estimates made by an gineer to be appointed by the joint assent of the parties, in nited specified quantities at the stipulated price.

By reason of a misapprehension when the original agree- ent was executed, as to the amount of unsold lands belong- g to the improvement below Fort Dodge, by supplemental greements, one of the same date with the original, the other ted June 29, 1854, it was stipulated that the right of the Com- ny to rents and tolls should be extended from forty years to venty-five years; referring to which, on December 1, 1854, the mmissioner and Register of the improvement in a report to e General Assembly giving their official doings from April, 53, until the date of the report, say: "Subsequent to the ex- ution of the supplemental contract of the 9th of June, 1854, on view of the upper Des Moines river country and on an exam- ation of the plats in the office of the Register, it was found at the lands below Fort Dodge had been disposed of and e money applied to said improvement, to a much greater tent than had been previously understood by either the mmissioners or the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad mpany, although the amount of land *originally estimated* s found *not to be too large*, yet the location being much higher the river, and consequently at present not so valuable."

It is further said in the report. "It has long been a source complaint by the citizens of the State that the grant of

lands by the General Government for the improvement of Iowa's favorite stream had been so injudiciously applied, that from the mode of carrying on the work in the manner it had previously been conducted, the grant was fast being expended with but little if any practicable beneficial results to the State. Hence the enactment of the law at the last session of the General Assembly of Iowa which confined the officers to the making of contracts which were to secure the improvement of said river *to the greatest extent practicable*." It is also said in the report: "Could the desired end have been obtained, so that the State could have retained possession of the improvement after completed, it would have been a source of great satisfaction to the Board, as well as a source of profit to the State. But the Board are of the confident opinion that the lands have been so far expended in what has already been done that the time would never come when the proceeds of the lands alone would have completed the work. It has not been without some considerable difficulty, during the past few years, that the attention of capitalists could be attracted to the subject and the importance of slack-water improvements Railroads seemed to be the all absorbing topic of interest which has occupied the public mind."

May 14, 1855, the Register of the improvement, George Gillaspy, certified a list of 88,853.10 acres, lying in the counties of Lee, Van Buren, Davis, Jefferson, Wapello, Mahaska Marion, Warren, Jasper, Dallas and Polk, to the Company, as sold to it "in pursuance of the contracts and agreements with said Company for the construction of said Des Moines River Improvement," and May 6, 1856, another list of 116,636.. acres lying in the counties of Polk, Wapello, Marion, Boone and Webster, certified as being "in consideration of $144,657.7 expended in pursuance of the contracts and agreements between the State of Iowa and the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, upon the improvement of the said river and in payment of the liabilities resulting from the former prosecution of the work by the State of Iowa."



Very Truly Yours
G. W. Goethals

LAUMAN'S CHARGE AT JACKSON.

BY MAJOR AND BREVET-COLONEL GEO. W. CROSLEY.

[The following paper was read by Colonel Crosley before the Commandery of "The Loyal Legion of Iowa," at its meeting in Des Moines, March 14, 1893. It appears also in the published records of that body.]

Commander and Companions.

The main motive that actuates me in the preparation of this paper, is to pay a just tribute to the memory of my dead comrades. I am therefore solicitous, that it shall contain nothing that will not meet with the cordial approval and endorsement of all the survivors of the bloody conflict it is intended to commemorate. But a few years more, and none will remain to give personal testimony as to the facts connected with military events, in which they took part, or of which they were witnesses. These fragments of history may, and let us cherish the hope, will be preserved long after we are gone, by all who shall sacredly cherish the memory of our Country's defenders. No poem, recounting the deeds of brave and heroic men, going battle for their country, and nobly sustaining the honor of its flag, has been so universally read and admired, as that of the immortal Tennyson describing the charge of the "Light Brigade" at Balaclava. With the slight draft upon the imagination, necessary to suggest the requisite changes to fit a different arm of the service, the character and nationality of the troops engaged, and the scene of the conflict, that poem might be read as truly descriptive of the charge of the First Brigade of the Fourth Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps at Jackson, Mississippi, on Sunday, July 12, 1863.

The Regiments composing the Brigade were the 3rd Iowa, 1st and 53rd Illinois and the 33rd Wisconsin Infantry. The 3rd Wisconsin had been detached from the Brigade on some special duty and therefore did not participate in the assault. Its place was taken by the 28th Illinois Infantry.

These four small Regiments had all been constantly engaged

in active service for over two years. They had taken part in many severe engagements, and their ranks had become so greatly decimated, that the entire Brigade numbered less than a full Regiment of effective fighting men, on the morning of that fatal 12th of July. It was indeed a "Light Brigade" in point of numbers, at least.

We had all participated in the Siege of Vicksburg from its commencement until the morning of that glorious Fourth of July when the rebel stronghold surrendered.

On the morning of the 5th, turning from the scene of our triumph, we had promptly moved to the support of General Sherman, who was advancing to attack the rebel forces under the command of General Joseph E. Johnston. That General, declining an engagement in the open field, slowly retired before us until he reached his strongly intrenched position at Jackson.

On the evening of the 11th the Fourth Division was closing in on the right of Sherman's Army to complete the investment of the city. The First Brigade, with the gallant Colonel I. C. Pugh of the 41st Illinois in command, was advanced with orders to keep aligned with General A. P. Hovey on our left. We pushed the enemy's skirmishers well back towards their intrenchments, and were still advancing when night closed in and it became too dark for us to reach the position we had been ordered to occupy. We were ordered to halt and go into bivouac for the night. We did not expect that we should be ordered to carry the enemy's works by assault the next day, on the contrary everything seemed to indicate that General Sherman had determined to reduce Jackson by the same methods that General Grant had employed at Vicksburg—a series of regular siege operations. We knew, of course, that more or less severe skirmishing would take place before we reached the position assigned to us the next day. After that, however, we did not anticipate such stubborn and prolonged resistance as we had met with at Vicksburg.

As we slept upon our arms that summer night, we did not dream that before the sun of another day had reached the

meridian, more than half our number would be lying upon the hillside before us, dead or wounded. All was quiet along the picket line in our front. The night was clear, there was no moon, but the stars shown brightly. We lay beneath the open sky and slept, as we had so often slept before, in the immediate presence of the enemy, our slumber as profound and undisturbed as though we had been resting beneath the roofs of the dear homes in the far away north. The slumbers of the unhappy citizens were no doubt broken and unquiet, for unlike the soldiers who defended them, and their assailants, they were unused to "the dreadful of war" and could not compose their minds to peaceful slumber amid the dangers that surrounded and threatened their homes.

"'Twas midnight ere our guns' grim laugh
O'er their wild work did cease,
And at the smouldering fires of war,
We lit the pipe of peace.
At four, a burst of Bells went up thro' nights
Cathedral dark.
It seemed so like our Sabbath chimes, we could but lie and hark;
So like the bells that call to prayer in the dear land far away;
Their music floated on the air, and charmed us to betray.

Our camp lay in the quiet vale, all silent as a cloud,
Its very heart of life stood still and the white mist brought its shroud:
For death was walking in the dark, and smiled *his* smile to see
How all was ranged and ready for a sumptuous jubilee."

As day dawned we were rudely awakened, and reminded of the close proximity of the enemy, by the brisk firing which at once began along the picket line, only a short distance in front of us. But we had become so well used to that familiar sound that it did not greatly disturb us. Our first thought was to satisfy the imperative needs of the "inner man." We partook of the usual hard-tack and coffee, were strengthened and refreshed, and ready for the work before us. Several hours passed, however, before the order to advance was given, and it was nearly nine o'clock when we crossed the railroad, formed in line of battle and deployed our skirmishers. Surely time enough for the advance had elapsed for General Ord to have fully perfected all the details which, as was afterwards explained to us

—was simply for the purpose of taking a position indicated, as necessary to complete the prolongation of the line of investment to the right, in the direction of Pearl River. We were expected to force the enemy's heavy line of pickets back upon their main line, or to their outer defenses, if such were encountered, then halt and construct rifle pits to protect our own line. We had successfully executed many such movements before Corinth and Vicksburg. If the nature of the ground over which we had to pass, and the position of the enemy's advance line had been ascertained by the usual methods, and explicit orders given to General Lauman, who had so often demonstrated his ability as a Brigade and Division Commander, we are justified in believing that the useless slaughter that ensued might have been avoided. Colonel Aaron Brown, who commanded the Third Iowa, fell severely wounded early in the engagement, and the command devolved upon the writer. A copy of my brief report was forwarded to the Adjutant General of Iowa, in compliance with his request, and I find it on page 427 of his report of the operations of Iowa troops made to Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood in 1864. I have not been able to obtain the Report of Colonel Pugh who commanded the Brigade, or those of the 28th, 41st and 53rd Illinois Regiments. It is now nearly thirty years since that bloody conflict—short in duration, but most terrible in results—took place. I may, therefore, be pardoned for presenting here my own report, rather than to rely upon my memory, after the lapse of nearly one third of a century.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD IOWA INFANTRY,
NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., July 26, 1863.

Col. N. B. Baker, Adjutant General of Iowa:

COLONEL:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the conduct and loss of the 3d Iowa Infantry in the assault on the enemy's works at Jackson, Miss July 12, 1863. About nine o'clock on the morning of the 12th, the 3d Iowa 41st and 53d Illinois Infantry and the 5th Ohio Battery of six guns, crossed the New Orleans & Jackson Railroad, at a point about two miles south of Jackson and one mile from the enemy's works. After crossing, line of battle was formed skirmishers thrown out, and the line ordered forward. After advancing about one-fourth of a mile the line was halted, the Battery placed in position one hundred yards in our rear, opened fire with shell and continued to fire rapidly

about twenty minutes. The enemy replied promptly with two guns, getting r range the first shot. As soon as the Battery ceased firing the line again oved forward. We advanced half a mile through timber and dense under- owth, our skirmishers meeting with no opposition. When we came to the edge an open field, the line was again halted. Here we were joined by the 28th inois Infantry, which took position on our right. General Lauman now came up d ordered the line forward, the skirmishers keeping well advanced. When about lf way across the field our skirmishers engaged the enemy's pickets. Soon after eir picket reserves were encountered and driven in, and a moment later we came thin sight of their works, about three hundred yards distant. The enemy now ened fire with twelve pieces of artillery, all bearing directly upon our line; and also ve us a heavy fire of musketry. The men answered this greeting with a shout, d rushed forward to the assault. We were met by a perfect storm of grape, nister and musketry. The timber and brush had been cleared away in front of e enemy's works and an abattis formed which broke our line and threw the men o groups, thus giving the enemy's artillery an opportunity to work with most adly effect. Our line rapidly melted away under this terrible fire, and after iting up to within seventy-five yards of the works, we found ourselves too weak carry them by assault, and after remaining under this severe fire for twenty min- s, we were compelled to fall back. We brought off our colors safely and re- med at the place where we had last halted previous to advancing to the assault. e were then ordered back to the point where we had first crossed the railroad. e regiment went into action with 223 enlisted men, 15 line and three field d staff officers—making an aggregate of 241 rank and file engaged. Out of s number we lost 114 killed, wounded and missing. Part of our wounded and of our dead were left on the field. An attempt was made to bring off our led and wounded, under a flag of truce, but it was unsuccessful. After the acuation of Jackson, a few days subsequent to the fight, we recovered part of men who had been left in the hospital; but those who were able to be moved d been taken away as prisoners of war. Most of those reported as missing are own to be wounded. Of the conduct of both officers and men during this, the erest conflict in which the regiment has been engaged, I cannot speak too hly; all did their duty nobly, and it is impossible to make special mention of y one without doing injustice to others. The inclosed list of killed and wounded l show how the regiment fought, better than I have been able to describe it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. CROSLEY,

Major Commanding 3d Iowa Infantry.

It is a fact too well known to require comment here, that e volunteer soldier of America possesses that average high gree of intelligence, which enables him to form an approxi- ately correct judgment of the situation confronting or sur- unding him in battle, almost, if not quite as quickly as the ficers under whose immediate command he is fighting. But

he has learned in the hard, but necessary school of milita discipline, that he cannot act upon his own judgment, that must obey orders, and let the responsibility rest upon t officer who commands him.

> "Theirs not to make reply,
> Theirs not to reason why,
> Theirs but to do and die."

That some one had blundered in giving the order for th hopeless charge, we knew right well. The moment the enemy works came into view, and our skeleton brigade was order to assault them, we realized that it was a forlorn hope. Loo ing to the left we saw that the troops there had come to a ha glancing to the rear we could see no troops moving to o support. In our front frowned the formidable works of t enemy. It was clear to the comprehension of the dullest s dier in the ranks that our small force, unsupported, could n reach, much less capture those works. I here quote brie from the account of Lieutenant S. D. Thompson, in his bo entitled "Recollections of the 3d Iowa Regiment," and, b for the necessary limit of time, would be glad to give graphic description of the charge in full:

"Colonel Pugh now reported his position in person to General Lauman, w still ordered him to advance. It must have been a harrowing moment to h There stood the remnant of his gallant brigade, now only eight hundred stro which he was ordered to destroy. His order was imperative and he was too tr soldier to question, much less to disobey it. Colonel Pugh gave the order to *Char* The enemy opened with fourteen pieces, and two brigades of infantry rose fr their concealment and poured a converging fire upon that devoted band. men raised the shout and sprang forward through that thick storm of death. few moments and all was over. The line crumbled into broken bands, wh arrived within pistol-shot of the embrasures, and halted and staggered, and w swept away."

Companions, I think it is not claiming too much for men of that old brigade, to say that they were as well disciplin as intelligent and brave a body of soldiers as ever follow our flag or fought beneath its folds. The men of 3d Iowa promptly rallied to their colors, after emerging fr that hell of battle, and as they again came into line, there a look of determination mingled with sadness upon their fa

at I shall never forget. I hazard nothing in saying that at at moment had the order been given to charge again, it ould have been as promptly obeyed as the first order had been. o die upon that hillside, thickly strewn with our dead, and here many of our wounded and helpless comrades still lay, as not a thought to inspire terror. It was rather a privilege to sought. At Shiloh, where this same brigade had twice lled back the mighty tide which surged and beat against it, d when the smoke of battle had lifted, beheld the ground rewn thickly with the enemy's dead and wounded, we had en lost in admiration for the valor of our foe. But there e had not fought behind breastworks. We stood in line of ttle in the open field and received the fire of the enemy, and ffered heavy loss from his repeated attacks. There the bat- raged for the greater part of two days, while here, we had a few minutes lost more than half our number in killed and ounded, and had been able to inflict but comparatively slight ss upon the enemy in his secure and almost impregnable sition. We knew well that a second attempt meant a sec- d failure, with equal or greater loss, yet no feeling of dismay ould have come to us had the order been repeated. It is mply impossible for those who have not had a similar experi- ce, to comprehend the feeling of absolute contempt for ath which had taken possession of us. But to many, if not all of you, Companions, the same feeling has doubtless come some fateful moment in your soldier career, and you look ck upon it with a feeling of satisfaction that you rarely— ever—feel in contemplating any other incident of your past . To have had such a feeling, if only for a few brief mo- nts, enables one to know what total self-abnegation means. e impartial witnesses to that fatal charge vastly outnumered ose who participated in it. I wish to add the testimony of few of these witnesses. But a few months before his death, had the pleasure of meeting General A. P. Hovey, then vernor of Indiana, at his home in Indianapolis. In the sence of a number of gentlemen he said to me— d I have carefully treasured his words—"Colonel Crosley,

I was a personal witness of the charge of the Firs Brigade of General Lauman's Division at Jackson, an it was one of the most desperate charges ever mad by soldiers upon any battle field. I was astonishe when I saw the Brigade break from its alignment with m Division, and advance to the assault, and I instantly knew tha some one had made a terrible mistake. No troops ever be haved more gallantly, and our army had no braver officer tha General Lauman. I can give no opinion as to the person responsibility of General Ord or General Lauman for tha useless slaughter of brave men. No official investiga tion was ever had. General Lauman, who was peremp oraly relieved of his command, constantly insisted upo the fullest investigation, but died at his home in Iowa witho his request having been granted. We who witnessed th charge *knew* you could not succeed. Had I received an ord to detach the Brigade of my division next to you in line your support, the result would have been the same, they wou only have shared your fate. But the fact was, no troops we within supporting distance of your brigade when it made th charge."

General W. Q. Gresham was also a personal witness to th assault. He was one of the first officers I met (outside of m command) when the assault was over, and I shall never forg his sympathetic greeting. In a conversation I had with hi some years ago, when he was a guest of Crocker's Iowa B gade at its Cedar Rapids Reunion, he spoke feelingly of o terrible loss, and regretfully of the consequences to Gener Lauman, for whom he entertained a high personal regard. R cently—since I had decided to prepare a paper upon this su ject—I wrote to General Gresham, asking him to do me t favor of giving me his personal recollections of the charg with permission to incorporate his reply in this paper. I regr that he was unable to fully comply with my request, but h brief reply completely corroborates the personal statement

eneral Hovey, and I am glad to be able to present it here:

CHICAGO, February 20, 1893.

MY DEAR COLONEL:—For some days I have been overwhelmed with correondence, and court business, and have but just read your friendly letter of the 15th st. I can only take time to thank you for it. If I can get an hour's time, it will ford me pleasure to give you my recollections of that disastrous charge by your igade at Jackson, Mississippi, July 12th, 1863. The assault was as heroic as it as disastrous, and it may be that the responsibility for the terrible loss of so any gallant men will always remain a matter of uncertainty.

Very truly yours,

W. Q. GRESHAM.

General W. T. Sherman says in his personal Memoirs, page 59:

"General Ord accused the commander (General Lauman) of having disrerded his orders, and attributed to him personally the disaster and heavy loss of th. He requested his relief, which I granted, and General Lauman went to the ar and never regained his division. He died after the war, in Iowa, much spected, as before that time he had been universally esteemed a most gallant and cellent officer."

General Sherman further says in his Memoirs, page 361:

"In the attack on Jackson, Mississippi, during the 11th to 16th of July, Genal Ord reported the loss in the Thirteenth Army Corps 762 of which 533 were nfined to Lauman's division. General Parkes reported, in the Ninth Corps, 37 lled, 258 wounded and 33 missing; total 328. In the Fifteenth Corps the loss as less; so, in the aggregate, the loss as reported by me at the time was less than housand men, while we took that number alone of prisoners."

The loss in Lauman's Division was almost exclusively conned to the First Brigade, which sustained a loss of over 500 killed and wounded, in the charge on the morning of the 2th. Thus it will be seen that the loss in that charge was ore than one-half that of the Ninth, Thirteenth and Fifteenth rmy Corps in all the operations against Johnston's army om the 5th to the 17th of July, when Jackson was evacued. In closing I feel in honor bound to say a few words in stice to the memory of my old commander. General Jacob Lauman entered the service as Colonel of the 7th Iowa Intry. He commanded his regiment in the battle of Belmont, here he was severely wounded and won special mention from eneral Grant for his gallant conduct. At Fort Donelson he mmanded a Brigade in Smith's Division, consisting of the

2d, 7th and 12th Iowa and 25th Indiana regiments. His Brig ade stormed the enemy's works on our left and compelled th surrender of the Fort. At Shiloh he commanded the Thir Brigade of the Fourth Division, which did splendid service i that great battle and was again specially mentioned for gallan conduct. His personal courage was of the first order, and hi humanity and kindness to the men under his command wa conspicuous upon all occasions. After his promotion to the com mand of the Fourth Division of the Sixteenth Corps, the 3d wa the only Iowa regiment in his Division. We, in common wit the other regiments under his command, considered ourselve exceedingly fortunate in having him for our leader. It wa naturally most gratifying to us because he was from our ow State, and we were proud of the brilliant reputation he ha made. From the date of his promotion to the rank of Brig adier General, the soldiers he commanded had never know defeat, until the morning of that fatal day at Jackson. H friends will always believe that he obeyed General Ord's order and was unjustly relieved of his command.

And now, Companions, had I the power of the trained el cutionist, to enable me to recite the soul-stirring poem descril ing the charge of that other Light Brigade, I might feel that had succeeded in entertaining you for a few moments, at leas in closing. As I am not an elocutionist, I can only imitate th action of my old Brigade and make the attempt, knowing that shall at least have the support of your forbearance and sympath

Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.
"Forward the Light Brigade!
Charge for the guns!" he said:
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

"Forward the Light Brigade!"
Was there a man dismayed?
Not though the soldier knew
Some one had blundered:
Theirs not to make reply,

Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die—
Into the valley of Death
 Rode the six hundred.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them,
 Volleyed and thundered:
Stormed at with shot and shell,
Boldly they rode and well;
Into the jaws of Death,
Into the mouth of Hell
 Rode the six hundred.

Flashed all their sabres bare,
Flashed as they turned in air,
Sabering the gunners there,
Charging an army, while
 All the world wondered:
Plunged in the battery-smoke,
Right through the line they broke;
Cossack and Russian
Reeled from their sabre-stroke,
 Shattered and sundered:—
Then they rode back—but not,
 Not the six hundred.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon behind them
 Volleyed and thundered:
Stormed at with shot and shell,
While horse and hero fell,
They that had fought so well
Came through the jaws of Death
Back from the mouth of Hell,
All that was left of them,
 Left of six hundred.

When can their glory fade?
Oh, the wild charge they made!
 All the world wondered!
Honor the charge they made!
Honor the Light Brigade,
 Noble six hundred!

A GREAT HISTORICAL MONOGRAPH.

A REVIEW BY J. L. PICKARD, LL.D., IOWA CITY, IOWA.

HISTORY OF THE AMANA SOCIETY OR COMMUNITY OF TRUE INSPIRATION. By WILLIAM RUFUS PERKINS, A. M., Professor of History, and BARTHINIUS L. WICK, Fellow in History, of the State University of Iowa. Published by the University, 1891.

The past decade has witnessed a marked revival in the study of all sociological questions. Sociology, upon its industrial side, has awakened the most lively interest. Combinations in capital and in labor have led to unrest, sometimes to collision. The need of wisdom in guidance on the part of both parties has been recognized by the leaders in thought. Prominent Universities have discussed the signs of the times, have reorganized their curricula, have opened the way for a more thorough study of the science of sociology. The younger men, who have taken hold of the work with enthusiasm, have not rested content with the historic verdict of failure stamped upon ephemeral experiments. It is true that American soil has not in all cases proved favorable to the transplanting of European social communities. They have studied conditions of success or failure from both the European and the American side. They are bringing to the attention of their classes the results of philosophic and of scientific study. Failures are traced to their causes: successful attempts in combination are presented in their setting. The student of to-day, who in the near future is to be the leader in the activities of the industrial world, has learned of the possibilities of successful combination under conditions which obtain in the society he enters.

The monograph under review is a brief record of marked success in combination for agricultural and manufacturing pursuits.

The Amana Society "is viewed strictly from its historic standpoint, and not from the communistic. The latter phase

it has received only such attention as became necessary om its historical importance." The value of the monograph a contribution to history may be known from the fact that he Trustees have kindly given the authors access to their cords and publications—the latter being intended exclusively r the use of members and having no circulation beyond em." The further to insure accuracy, "the manuscript has en read by a number of the Trustees and the statements erein contained may be considered authoritative."

The Amana Society, or as they style themselves, "The ommunity of True Inspiration," "is what remains of that eat revival movement which took place in Germany in the ghteenth century. The story of this honest, God-fearing ople is a history of suffering, of hardships and of innumera- e disappointments: their piety, their uprightness, and their durance can not but command respect."

The authors trace the Society back to its roots in Mysticism d Pietism, which played a conspicuous part in the church story of Germany in the seventeenth century. The work eats briefly of the doctrines of the Mystics from Plato to oehme, a poor Silesian shoemaker. Boehme and his follow- s, Arndt, Gerhard and Andrea, aroused the German people protest against the "dry formalism and the sectarian strife the times." They proclaimed the doctrine of "inward ght" and of "inspiration." There arose in the church a ody of men who organized "Collegia Pietatis," and hence ere called "Pietists."

Philip Jacob Spener when a child read the works of the ystic Arndt, and from his childhood devoted himself to the ork of reform in the Lutheran Church. The tenets of his th were:

I. "That the scholastic theology which reigned in the ademies, and was composed of intricate and disputable doc- nes and obscure and unusual forms of expression, should be tally abolished."

II. "That polemical divinity, which comprehended the ntroversies subsisting between Christians of different com-

munions, should be less eagerly studied, and less frequently treated, though not entirely neglected."

III. "That all mixture of philosophy and human science with divine wisdom was to be most carefully avoided; that is that pagan philosophy and classical learning should be kept distinct from, and by no means should supersede Biblical theology."

IV. "That on the contrary all students who were intended for the ministry should be kept accustomed from their youth up to the perusal and study of the Holy Scriptures, and be taught a plain system of theology, drawn from these unerring sources of truth."

V. "That the whole course of their education should be so directed as to render them useful in life, by the practical power of their doctrine and the commanding influence of their example."

After Spener's death internal strife divided his followers. Few remained, and as outcasts from the church and exiles from their native land found consolation in the belief that "God in his mercy caused a wind to blow, soothed the troubled souls in their afflictions, and raised up in their midst persons who were inspired." A lady of noble rank, who spent much of her time in prayer, under inspiration prophesied the rising of a new sect. She was imprisoned, but communicated to a man who visited her in prison her views of inspiration. He traveled quite extensively, defending the doctrine that men of the present day may be inspired as were the prophets of old.

Three brothers from Halberstadt, in Saxony, together with a woman of high rank from Ronneburg, organized a little congregation to which the woman, Eva Catherina Wagneria ministered as preacher of the gospel.

One of the brothers, Johan Tobias Pott, hearing of the two men at Himbach who for seven years had devoted themselves to the study of the mysteries of religion and to private devotions, with a friend, Gottfried Neumann, visited them. Eberhard Ludwig Gruber and Johann Friederich Rock welcome

Messrs. Pott and Neumann on the 16th of November, 1714, e day from which dates the existence of the AMANA SOCIETY COMMUNITY OF TRUE INSPIRATION. "E. L. Gruber and his n J. A. Gruber, J. F. Rock, J. T. Pott, Johanna Melchier d G. Neumann were the first ones to join together in Chris- an fellowship for the organization of a new sect based not on any code of external sanctity, but upon truth and a belief at God could now, as of old, inspire chosen prophets who ould act as messengers to men."

Gruber and Rock visited every part of Germany, Swit- rland and portions of France and Holland. They were ccessful with peasants, chiefly, but suffered persecution from thorities.

Unlike other communities of similar origin, they believed the possibility of false inspiration. Frequent instances cur in the history of the Community of condemnation of se Inspirationists. In the Society a committee is always pointed to examine those who claim to speak by inspiration. Violent opposition, showing itself in imprisonment, in the lory, in public flagellation, failed to silence the faithful min- s.

In 1718 John A. Gruber came to America, but returned to rmany. A descendant was an active member of the Method- Church about a hundred years later. Through friends who igrated to America the attention of the Inspirationists was ned toward this country as "a promised land," though a tury elapsed before permanent emigration set in this direc- n. The monograph gives a very interesting account of inci- nts connected with the life of the Society from its organization 1714 to the first movement which established the Society on American soil in 1844.

Justice can not be done by excerpts.

One point is touched which shows the spirit of the Society. In the wars of Frederick the Great, the Inspirationists te much against the evils of wars. The position which y took may be summed up as follows:

. "The teachings of Christ forbid war.

II. "The precepts and the practice of the Apostles agre with the teachings of Christ.

III. "The early Christians were firm in their belief in th unjustness of war, and many suffered death in affirmation that belief.

IV. "War is not a necessary evil; for if the people wou not fight, ambitious rulers would either have to fight themselve or dwell in peace and harmony.

V. "The general character of Christianity is wholly inco sistent with war, and its general duties are contrary to it."

With such sentiments they would choose naturally th peaceful life of agriculturists.

"After the death of Rock in 1749 Inspiration ceased" for time. A remarkable revival occurred in 1817. As one of t fruits, an ignorant peasant girl, Barbara Heinemann, becar inspired, and was held in honor by the Society, coming America with the first emigrants, who settled near Buffalo, a with them to Iowa, dying at the ripe age of 88 in 1883.

The communistic element in the Society originated wi Christian Metz, who, "far-sighted and thoughtful, came to t conclusion that the best method (to provide for the large nu ber of exiles thrown upon the Society at Hessen) would be the Society to lease some large estate, where the exiles cou be put to work and make enough to supply their wants, t Society paying the rent. . . . They worked the land togeth sold the products, and divided the proceeds equally. . . . few of the members were artisans, and preferred to work their old trades rather than upon the estate. Therefore Society rented a few factories. . . . Soon their woolen goo became famous throughout the country. . . . They used best material and used the greatest care in making them."

The decade of unrest in Europe 1830–1840 had reached quiet societies, who desired greater religious freedom. 1842 Christian Metz, G. A. Weber, Wilhelm Noe and Gottl Ackermann were sent to America with full power to secu suitable place for the settlement of their Society. After th ough investigation they bought 5,000 acres of land near

o and named it Ebenezer. It was part of the Seneca Reser-
tion, and the Indians proved a constant source of trial. The
rchase money was furnished by the founders of the Society,
th an agreement that at any time they saw fit to withdraw
ey could take with them the exact amount contributed, but
ust leave with the Society all profits that had accrued. Heirs
uld act as their fathers could have done had they lived.

After coming to America the Society soon ceased from all
mmunication with their old friends in Germany. The Com-
unity at Ebenezer prospered, 1, because its members "were
the sturdy peasant class"; 2, because "their leaders were
ither agitators nor theorists, but sagacious, far-sighted men
th much practical knowledge."

The Society became so prosperous in eleven years that they
ught an opportunity for extension in some locality where
eap land could be obtained.

In 1855 C. M. Winzenried, John Beyer, Jacob Wittmer and
iederich Heinemann were sent west in search of a favorable
cality. The only instruction given the committee was to go
st of Chicago. Their wisdom in selecting a site can not be
uestioned. They found in Iowa County, Iowa, a rich soil,
undant water and a most attractive location. Their first
rchase was of 18,000 acres (since increased to more than
,000 acres). The township was named Amana, which sig-
fies "remain true," a name the Society has never dishonored.

As the removal from Ebenezer progressed other townships
re organized—West Amana and South Amana in 1856,
igh Amana in 1857, East Amana in 1860, Homestead in
61, Middle Amana in 1862 and New South Amana in 1883.

No legal incorporation was attempted until the new Consti-
tion of the State was framed. The Society feared opposition.
t the provisions of the Constitution were favorable to incor-
rations and the Society was incorporated in 1859 under the
me of "Amana Society." Their name as a religious body is
Society of True Inspiration."

The Constitution adopted consists of ten articles.

Article I states the foundation of the Society, which "is and

shall forever remain God, the Lord, and the faith which H worked in us according to His free grace and mercy," etc., distinctively religious foundation.

Article II makes all land "a common estate and property with "title vested in the Amana Society."

Article III provides for the means of sustenance in agricu ture, manufactures and trades.

Article IV provides for the annual election of thirte Trustees from the elders, who shall attend to all the busine of the Society, with full power to act for the Society.

Article V requires the surrender of all real and perso property of members to the Trustees for the common fund.

Article VI provides for free board and dwelling, care in c age, sickness and infirmity, and for the quit-claim to the S ciety of all claims for wages or share in profits.

Article VII grants to heirs all the rights of their deceas parents, and provides for the payment of any debts of sa parents. Members dying without heirs and intestate, th property reverts to the Society.

Article VIII provides for payment of their due claims original investment without share in profits to members w may recede from the Society.

Articles IX and X provide for amendments and for t time in which the Constitution shall be of full force and effe

The membership has increased from 572 in 1861 to 1,688 1891. Their assessment for taxation in 1890 was $417,4 an average of $250.57 per member, less by $20.54 than t average in the county as a whole. This is supposed to rep sent the difference existing between communistic and unco munistic labor profits. The authors, however, caution agai hasty judgment from the returns of a single year.

RELIGIOUS DOCTRINES AND PRACTICES.

"They believe in the inspiration of the Bible, and that God revealed hidden things through visions, dreams and re lations, in olden times, He can do so now." "They think ministry of the gospel depends on Inspiration and is not l

ed by class or sex." "They believe in prayer as the spon-neous expression of the soul which should not be fettered any fixed or prescribed formula." "They reverently believe the Three conceived of as One." "They believe in the res-rrection, in a reward for the good and punishment for the cked." "They believe in the Lord's Supper and use the me not at any stated time or place, but after severe trials, or isfortunes, for the strengthening of the young members. veral days spent in prayer are necessary in order to partici-te in this rite."

"They believe war to be inconsistent with Christianity, and t oaths are inadmissible." "There are eighty elders who e turns in conducting worship Sundays and Wednesdays d prayer-meetings every evening." "They practice feet-shing." "They use salutations, but object to frivolous-ys." "They have singing in worship, but without instru-ntal accompaniment."

"Their burial customs are simple and no costly monuments permitted, but small slabs of wood, painted white, bearing inscription of the name and age of the deeeased."

EDUCATION.

They maintain their own schools. Education is compulsory d every child must attend school the entire year from seven fourteen years of age, and during the winter months all m fourteen to twenty years of age. School hours are from . M. to noon. The afternoon is devoted to manual training. glish is taught, though German is the chief language used. chers pass examination before the County Superintendent l are paid thirty dollars a month, which they turn over mediately to the Society.

INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture is the chief industry. Every village has its v mill, machine shops and store. They have grist mills, co print mills, woolen mills, soap factories, starch factories, miny mills and book binderies. One chemist makes great ntities of pepsin. All products are of the very best. Six

agents are employed in selling their goods from Maine to t Pacific. The stamp "Colony Goods" is a guarantee of th excellence.

DOMESTIC LIFE.

Each family has its own house. All houses are nearly the same size, unpainted and uninsured. A garden spot about each house and is the only spot which each family c call its own. Their food is simple and substantial. In ea village there are several kitchens where food is prepared a served. Their dress is plain and after the fashions of Germa two centuries ago.

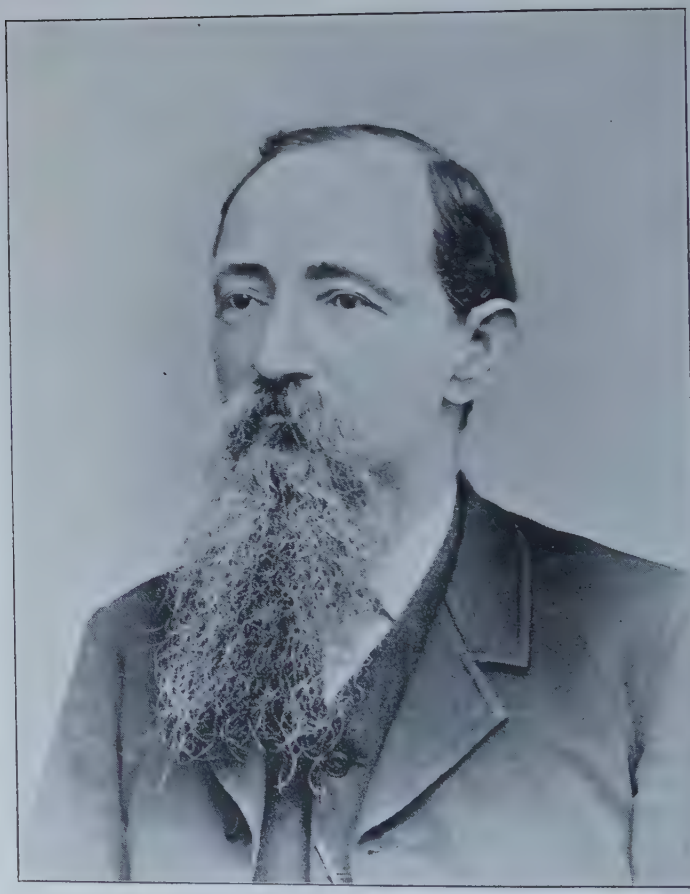
Each person has upon the books of the Society a cre each year, varying from $25 to $75 according to the Truste estimate of the value of their services. This fund is at th individual disposal, but the return of the same to the Soci is considered a meritorious act.

Meals are served five times a day.

Tramps find food and shelter in a house provided for the since their religion forbids their refusal of such favors wh asked.

Communism is with them not democratic, but oligarc rather.

The authors of this monograph deserve credit for th pains-taking investigations, and for their clear presentation the results of their study. A thorough perusal of the wo will reward any lover of historic accuracy and of good litera style in narration of facts.



Yours Truly
Jacob H. Blackwood

THE GREAT BLIZZARD OF 1856.

BY JNO. M. BRAINARD, BOONE, IOWA.

The years 1855 and 1856, were marked by steady streams of immigration from the states east of it into Iowa. The fame of its fertile prairies had come drifting back in letters from earlier settlers and was laid before the firesides of the East through the local papers. The Free State contests in Kansas and Nebraska had called further attention to Iowa, and it was known that her people were true to the doctrines of personal liberty, and had verified this repute by active work in the cause of freedom imperiled in those States.

Among these "Argonauts of the Prairies" was the writer, who had left the foot-hills of the Alleghenies, a short distance east of Pittsburgh, to find what life had in store for him in the region which his school geography marked as the verge of "The Great American Desert." He had youth, hope, and a wife—the three essentials for a settler in Iowa—found the Mississippi at Dubuque, Iowa, and at McGregor, and a home at Charles City, Floyd county, in July, 1856.

About the 1st of November, I was entrusted with the village school, consisting of some seventy or more robust lads and lassies, harbored in a little frame building of one story, on the outskirts of the town. The first school house was always set at the outer limit of improved lots in the early towns of Iowa; partly that it might be the first building seen by new arrivals, and partly from the firm faith that in a few years it would be in the center of population.

My recollections of that school house are confined to the facts that the blackboard was very small, the school books were gathered from every State in the Union, the windows were curtainless, and that green, soft-maple wood was the fuel. However, the work of moulding future society went on therein without particular incident, until the afternoon of December 1, 1856.

The sun rose clear and bright on the morning of that da
It sparkled over the crisp, snow-covered prairies, and sent
million scintillations from the prisms which hung form eve
weed-stalk, or jutted out from the little inequalities of t
smooth surface. The air was quite cold and in it float
small ice needles, at certain angles reflecting the bright su
shine as do the wings of summer insects. In the west the
was a faint haze, and an absence of air currents, decepti
even to old settlers. Such was the condition until about
o'clock, when the wind began to rise in little cat's paws, co
tinuing for a few moments, and then dying down again. Sno
began to fall in an hour or so more, and by 2 o'clock it w
coming down fast. The winds were constantly increasing, a
by 3 o'clock it began to look decidedly serious, to one in
first experience with the "blizzard." Before the closing ho
the largest boys, selected for their strength, had been sent o
to find their homes and procure assistance in escorting t
younger children to safety. This was not accomplished un
it was quite dark, and the teacher was left to find his w
across two unfenced lots and a street, each in primitive gra
to his home. By carefully counting off paces, getting on
confused—an instant of terror never forgotten—this was
complished, and groping my way from the rear end of the
when I should have reached the front, I found safety a
shelter.

The storm continued all that night. It had not the mou
ful soughing of winds among Appalachian pines; it was rat
the fierce shriek a of storm on craggy coasts, a natural, si
fog-horn, subsiding for an instant only to gather greater fu
then renew the attack as though it would rend everyth
which hindered. It rocked the "balloon" framed house a
threatened its destruction. I did not then know the end
ance and adaptability of the "balloon" to Iowa architectu
It held, and so did the storm; three days of howling, seeth
wind and snow; searching its way into every crevice; pil
great, white mounds around eddying corners; covering up
stacks, wood piles, and, in some instances, the little one-a

one-half storied houses of the new city. In one case the resident found, when the storm had ended, that his front door was covered by a drift reaching to the comb of the roof, through which he tunnelled and, for the rest of the winter, had an entrance to his dwelling *a la* Esquimaux.

The mercury fell to 30° below and the work of breaking out the country roads was something fearful. The neighbors turned out *en masse* with ox teams, each in turn taking the lead until worried out, the others following to beat down the track. Ten miles was a good day's work at this business, nor was so much often accomplished.

A few days after the storm had passed rain fell and froze, forming a crust which bore the heaviest teams and their loads. This is impressed upon my recollection by the fact that a "wood bee" was arranged for the Methodist minister about that time. The heavy sledges came across lots, over buried fences, taking the most direct route to the parsonage, and leaving but faint traces on the hardened surface. In making a journey the road was ignored for the rest of the winter, and the compass gave direction, groves being avoided, since the ice-covering was not so good in the open. In the little school house before mentioned the ice left its record; for dry wood was not to be had, and the green, soft-maple was uniformly coated on one side with two inches of ice, so that the fuel for the following day had to be prepared again by piling it about the stove to thaw out.

Another lamentable effect of the ice-cap of that winter was the cruel and wanton destruction of wild game. Prior to that season the groves bordering the streams in northern Iowa were well stocked with deer, elk, hare, foxes, wolves, etc. The ice drove these out from the sheltering timber to seek food about the farmers' stacks. Men and boys, with dogs and guns, made savage onslaught upon these. The sharp feet of larger game cut through the ice and rendered their escape impossible. In some instances they were run down by men on foot, with no other weapon, than the family butcher knife, which was all too effective. A neighbor discovered a fawn in his

back yard one morning, which he captured with his hands. A fine buck could be bought on the street for $2.50 with its hid on, and the latter readily sold for $1.00. In one respect thi was a godsend for the poor, giving them cheap meat; for beef steaks were 25 cents a pound. But there were persons wh that winter forever lost their taste for venison, through en forced and long continued use of the flesh. Iowa's large game was lost forever.

The Great Storm of that December day claimed many hu man lives. The people were not prepared for such an exhib tion of angry nature in her worst mood. The later immigrant those of the current year, were not instructed in the arts of pro viding for winter. They knew not the value of banked founda tions, of heaped wood piles, of preparation for caring for stoc in storms; nor did they credit the warnings of pioneer against trusting to the delusive sunshine of a morning whos day might set in blizzards and the loss of life. Even old se tlers were caught in its toils, and despite supposedly safe pre parations, paid the penalty of exposure by the loss of life o limb. A few instances are recalled.

Two residents of Forest City, Winnebago County, old se tlers both, the one Alexander Long, a man of some note, an his companion, Myers, started on the morning of Decembe 1st, to drive to Upper Grove, Hancock County, a distance twenty-seven miles across the unsettled prairie. They mad good preparation, had a strong team, a low sled filled wit straw and buffalo robes, extra pairs of stockings, that in eme gency boots might be discarded and double woolens subs tuted. The sun was bright and the air, though cool, was exh arating. Their direction was south by west. But the stor caught them, the fierce northwest wind could not be faced their team, which "drifted," and before half their journey w done they found they were freezing. The team w allowed to go free, or broke away, the sled was overturne and they were found stiff in death, sometime after, by searc ing parties, a little to the west of the Clear Lake timber. Th were on their hands and knees, double stockings on their fe

ot many rods apart. The evidence was plain that they had ttempted to walk after abandoning the team and had gradu-lly succumbed to the benumbing cold. The team was found r to the southward, both horses dead.

A mile or two northwest of Mason City was a settler, Horace Green, having in his employ two brothers, Ruben Villiams, aged about twenty years, and David, about twelve ears old. The farmer had a fair herd of cattle. About noon, ne morning being very fine, the farmer sent the boys to drive ne cattle down to the Clear Lake Outlet, known as "Willow reek," some half to three-quarters of a mile away, to be atered. The driving, and the deliberate operation of drink-ng characteristic of cattle, occupied so much time that when ne return home was attempted the lads found themselves be-ildered and unable to reach it. A small grove, "Crab Apple rove," not far from the Outlet became their refuge. Con-ant exercise was necessary to keep from freezing, and the oor boys walked, back and forth, all the night long, beating hard path in the limited grove where they trod their weary ounds. This exertion, and hunger, rendered them faint to-ards morning, and as their strength began to fail the cruel old gained upon them, and increasing drowsiness warned the der that his brother was freezing. He grasped him by the oat collar and compelled him to continue the walk. Daylight awned at last and the sun coming up showed them Mason ity in plain sight. They left the grove, the elder brother agging the younger by the collar. An early rising citizen, ebina Day, noticed the strange, dark objects on the prairie, ent out to examine, and carried them into town. The hand of e older boy was frozen fast about the collar of the younger one, that the garment had to be cut away. Both had their feet and rs frozen, and lost half of each. Dr. E. D. Huntley, brother Lieut. Charles Huntley, lost in the battle of Pleasant Hill, nd Dr. John Porter, afterwards Judge of the District Court r that district, attended the sufferers, who are yet living. me years after I met the Williams boys, then full grown en, with the mutilations metioned.

Two men, Charles Weeks, and Abbott, froze to death
Owen's Grove, in Cerro Gordo County. The particulars ha
passed from memory.

John Van Aiken was lost that winter and his remains di
covered at East Grove, south of Clear Lake. The discove
of his body was made by two hunters, who saw, out on t
prairie, wolves gathered in a bunch, and on coming to t
spot found they had been feasting upon the exposed arm a
elbow of a corpse buried in the snow, which proved to be th
of the lost Van Aiken.

On the Shell Rock Creek, not far from the present site
the town of Plymouth, a man and wife lost their lives in
storm. They had left their home near lake Albert Lea, Mi
nesota, for food for themselves and destitute children, traveli
with an ox team. As night fell and the blizzard was in all its fu
their team got down in a snow drift, and the husband e
hausted himself in trying to extricate it. His wife, the strong
of the two, went out on foot for help and succeeded in reac
ing a house when her strength was about gone. The man a
team were rescued. They secured the coveted food a
started for home, but were caught by another storm bef
reaching their destination and both perished, the brave w
within a half mile of a house in search of succor before
strength gave out and she fell and died in the snow.

These are a few instances, rescued from fast-fading recoll
tion, of the disasters which befell pioneers in Iowa on that fa
ful blizzard day. They have had their repetition in the exp
ences of settlers in the Dakotas of later years, which, as tol
the papers, bring vividly to mind the like in early Iowa da
Our first settlers took claims along the streams, in shelte
the timber belts, and the prairies were for years open and
settled. Without a compass, and in a storm, these were fi
as trackless as the sea. The distances, in the portion of
State referred to in these memoirs, were, from timber belt to t
ber belt, an average of from ten to fifteen miles ; frequently
ing to from forty to sixty miles.

A weekly mail was carried from Clear Lake to Upper Gr

n Hancock County, across an open prairie of twenty-five niles; thence to Algona, crossing a wider stretch of open ountry, a total distance of sixty miles. The contractor for this vork was Hewitt, an old Indian interpreter and thorough pio- neer. He was sixty-three years of age, but strong as a man of orty; with ruddy face, bluff, hearty manners, and physically s "tough as a pine knot." In preparation for his winter jour- neyings it was his custom to set up, in the fall, oak poles at in- ervals of about three-hundred yards, their leafy tops being etained; and these were his guides when the storm howled cross his path. His mail cart was canvas-covered on all sides, vith small port holes for the reins to pass through, sockets for andles on the wooden supports, and plenty of fatty provisions. Thus armed, if his team gave out after nightfall, it was shel- ered on the lee side of the canvas; he lit his candles for varmth, ate his provisions, and wrapped in buffalo robes stood ut the siege until morning. With such thorough preparations leath need not have happened to any settler; but the proverbial eedlessness of frontier people seldom impelled them to make hem. They trusted to luck and to their "jedgment" of the eather, much as sailors are reputed to do, and often with ke results. But these were the men who pioneered the way for ur modern farms, with artificial groves, furnace-heated houses, nd defiance of the worst storms. Their memory and their ate are worthy of a better pen than mine.

AN INDIAN TREATY AND ITS NEGOTIATION.

BY HON. ALFRED HEBARD.

In compliance with a partial promise, I now venture to make few statements, entirely from memory, relative to a treaty ade with the Sac and Fox Indians some fifty years ago—a reaty hardly second in importance to any one ever made with ne Red Man—especially if judged from the stand-point of the resent day; because the large amount of land then acquired,

though as yet far from being fully improved, has developed
food-producing, life-sustaining capacity unsurpassed by an
tract of like extent on the face of the earth. Great credit
due the United States Commissioner who carried through s
happily and so successfully the difficult and complicated negoti
tion. That Commissioner was Major John Chambers, of Ke
tucky, who at the time held the position of Governor of th
Territory of Iowa, being the second Territorial Governo
before Iowa left her minority and assumed her position as a
independent State of the Great Union. And right here
deem it fitting that I say something more of John Chambe
than the mere mention of his name. Men in important pos
tions, who are distinguished for conscientious and successf
discharge of official duty, affecting the welfare of their fello
men, are entitled to grateful recognition. With Major Cha
bers duty was first, consequences took care of themselves.
appearance he was of medium height and slightly robust.
bearing, dress and address, a gentleman—without the slighte
suggestion of personal consequence on his own part; geni
affable and sympathetic, with all who were entitled to rega
Very soon after his arrival among us he identified himself wi
the leading interest of the country, by purchasing a tract
land some six miles west of Burlington, on which he buil
comfortable home and made improvements that were exe
plary to the neighboring farmers. His two younger sons
placed in a family where they could pursue their studies a p
of the time, and a part of the time engage in and beco
familiar with industrial pursuits—believing that useful occu
tion was no small part of a valuable education. It would
well if others of the present day entertained similar vie
One of these sons died in his youth, the other grew up,
quired wealth, character and reputation, possibly the result
parental example and sensible education.

Iowa was at first known to the outside world as the "Bla
Hawk Purchase." It lay on the west side of the Mississi
River and extended west a little beyond Fairfield, Jeffers
County, embracing but a small part of the present area of

State. Whether the Indians *willingly* surrendered the lands embraced in this purchase, or were governed by a necessity following their defeat, is immaterial. The coveted lands were secured and in due time thrown open to settlement, and many a wanderer in search of a home was diverted to the "Black Hawk Purchase" by the universal report of the beauty and value of the country. Among those wanderers in search of a home was the writer hereof, as early as 1837. Black Hawk having been deposed after his defeat, Keokuk, who was peaceably inclined, became Chief of the nation. Aside from the territory already ceded the Indians held and occupied a very large body of land in the middle and southern part of the present State, amounting to some twelve or fifteen millions of acres. As our population increased, it became more and more desirable that these beautiful lands should be rescued from the occupancy of bands of roving savages, and opened to settlement by an industrious and intelligent civilization. Responding to this general feeling, the Government at Washington appointed Governor Chambers a Commissioner on behalf of the United States to hold a council with the Indians, and secure if possible the desired results. No better appointment could have been made, because Governor Chambers was not only a good lawyer, but a man of prudence, patience, and rather remarkably good business judgment. Aside from the fact that previous experience had given him a knowledge of Indian character, he had lived here in Iowa, as a neighbor of these Indians, long enough to be somewhat familiar with their character and to understand the complicated relations that had grown up between them and their white neighbors. His home was only seventy miles from their great trading-houses on the Des Moines, the real center of Indian life. The United States agency was nearer still—at Agency City, some six miles east of Ottumwa. These relations grew mostly out of trade in some shape, but illicit whisky, horse-racing and other various kinds of gambling were no inconsiderable factors. Aside from the accounts of the licensed traders, scores of other smaller claims had been carefully nursed with the expec-

tation that they would be allowed, *en masse*, whenever a sal of their lands was made to the Government. The rigid exam ination required by the Commissioner was unexpected, but th rule was inflexible—evidence and reasonable explanation wer required in all cases.

Notwithstanding their obligations the Indians were at firs reluctant to give up the whole of their country, of which the were justly proud. In former days game had been abundan wild fruits were scattered through the groves, and even th hollow trunks of trees along the principal streams were fille with the delicious product of the busy-working bees. Althoug insufficient for their present support, there was a latent, linge ing attachment hard for them to sever. The Commissione fully appreciating the condition of things, avoiding any hast or abrupt movement, sought patiently to create a commo sentiment favorable to the object of his mission, by makin use of the various means of influence within his reach.

At the appointed time the tribes had been gathered an camped near the site of the present town of Agency Cit Captain Allen, with his command of United States dragoon stationed at Fort Des Moines, had been ordered to be i attendance to guard against disturbances—and more neede to watch over troublesome whites than over Indians. For council chamber the Agent, Captain Beach, had prepared large circular tent, with a slightly raised platform on one sid for the Commissioner, his interpreter, and a few others. Th interpreter was the well known Antoine Le Claire, of Dave port. A circular row of seats ran around the body of the te for the accommodation of the chiefs. There was not as muc ceremony as I suppose there was at the coronation of Que Victoria, but much more than I had expected.

By the advice of General William Henry Harrison ("o Tippecanoe"), whose early life had been spent among th Indians as Governor of the Northwest Territory, our Commi sioner donned the full uniform of a Brigadier General of t United States Army. After taking his seat with his interpr ter and his unadorned aids, Keokuk and his fellow chiefs fil

n slowly and as gravely as a band of Roman Senators—Keokuk directly in front of our *now* General Chambers, with his braves on either side. All being seated, our showy General arose and addressed his "friends and brethren" in a very complimentary speech, which was "Indianized" by our interpreter as he went along, sentence by sentence. This speech was full of fine adjectives and friendly sentiments, but meaning little more than a cordial, ceremonious introduction. In response, Keokuk quickly rose, took a few measured steps to the middle of the open area, raised his right hand, glanced at his comrades, and said: "We are happy to meet you here to-day, as the representative of our Great Father in Washington, in friendly council." His address was also Anglicized by the interpreter as he spoke, but was *apropos* and fitted to the occasion. A glance at his bearing—his self-possession—his intellectual and expressive countenance—at once revealed his great superiority over his fellows. All was in keeping with the fashion of the present day—considerable fine talking, but little of importance said. After these opening speeches and general greetings at the first council, there was a general hand-shaking and all retired. The Indians in their appearance were not outdone by our showy Brigadier. Each wore his best blanket, freshly painted with gay fantastic figures, with feathers and fine plumage in the hair. Many wore bracelets on their wrists and various "dangles" in their ears, having a fancy war-club in one hand, richly embossed with large-headed brass nails. I think a good photographic view of the *personnel* of the entire council in session, Brigadier and all, would rival any made last summer in the White City.

In the daily meetings of the council the fact was still further revealed that there was one master mind among the Indians, with whom we should have to deal—and that was Keokuk, not only head chief but head and shoulders above all his associate chiefs. His individuality was marked—his oratory was proverbial—so intense and energetic were his words and his gestures, when aroused, that he would carry his audience with him whether they understood a word or not. He was

the Daniel Webster of the tribe. Our organization beir completed and ceremonious introductions over, the first thir by way of business was to ascertain the amount of obligatio the Indians were honestly under to their white neighbors, well as to the large licensed traders. To this end all parti interested were allowed to present their claims with su explanatory statements and evidence as they were disposed offer. After careful examination, each claim was presented the Indians in council, to hear what they had to say, and claim was to be allowed until after such presentation. T duty of examining and sifting these claims was assigned the late General A. Bridgman, of the city of Keokuk, a myself—and a heavy job it was. In amount they ran up about a quarter of a million dollars, and kept us very busy over three weeks, all the days and half the nights—for whi service we received our camp fare free, and the liberal sum three dollars a day in cash for the time actually employ Financially, it did not make us, and I trust it did not bre "Uncle Sam" or anybody else. There were three large fir licensed to trade with the Indians. The principal or larg one was that of a Fur Company in St. Louis, headed by a Choteau and conducted by his son-in-law, Major Sandfo Another was that of the Ewing Bros., of Indiana. Both these were located on the Des Moines river where the city Ottumwa now stands. The third establishment was managed a former merchant of Burlington by the name of Eddy, fr whom the Eddyville of to-day took its name. The accou of these traders constituted the bulk of the indebtedn Bills were sometimes made by large parties outfitting for th fall hunts, as high as ten thousand dollars at a time. Pri were liberal at least, if not high, and in most cases allowed account of the risk and uncertainty in the trade. So fa clothing was concerned, the Indians would have only the v best. No mean blankets, or cheap, thin broadcloth, or p quality of calico, could be sold to them at all. They were jud and would not be imposed upon. We found upon examinat

hat goods of this kind were of a high grade in all the trading ıouses.

To the credit of the Indians there appeared to be no disposi-ion to avoid the payment of their just debts—the accounts of arge traders they said were too long for their memories; we ıust look them over and whatever we thought was right they vould agree to. Hence it became necessary to examine in letail all these large bills—comparing prices charged with pur-hase prices as shown by their invoices, for the Commissioner vas determined that nothing that could be ascertained, should e left to any blind guess work. These accounts were less roublesome because regular books had been kept; not so with he many smaller outside claimants. Their accounts were often harply criticised and in many cases materially modified. One nstance will explain others. A party living near Iowaville rought in a bill for beef supplied. There was a hurried and xciting talk which we did not of course understand; but Keo-uk jumped up and with a loud voice said, "Throw that out! hat worthless old bull has been too much paid for already!" nd that was the end of the claim.

Several others were served in a similar way, or greatly re-luced. When we found satinet coats charged at sixty dollars ach by small outside traders, we considered it liberal to divide he claim by the figure two at least. Claims, however, that had *prima facie* appearance of fairness, and were sustained by ex-lanation, seldom met with opposition or a word of complaint —showing an element of honesty in the Indian character not lways found among many of those with whom they had been ealing. But the acts of an unscrupulous few who drift along ıe borders between savage and civilized life, should character-ze nobody but themselves.

While the early ceremonious councils were being held, and ıe accounts or claims were being received, sifted and rranged, there was a busy activity in securing influences to elp toward effecting our object. Persons known to, and know-ıg the Indians, and having their confidence, especially those ho could speak their language, were invited and requested to

aid our negotiations. Among those giving their aid was Majo
Stanford of the Fur Company, extensively and favorabl
known and recognized as a friend. Those having claims had
double motive, and citizens generally were interested in th
same direction, thus creating a pressure of public opinion, th
greatly assisted the Commissioner in his patient, persuasiv
reasonings with the Indians, in trying to convince them th
their true interest would be promoted, by accepting a small
home farther west, with increased means of support and free fro
border entanglements. Although finally successful, there w
no motive, reason or argument, to spare. The Indian hea
appreciates friendship, and had it not been for this strong u
dertone of faith in known friends, I doubt if the mission ha
been fully successful. The aid of Major S. and others is e
titled to just appreciation to this day. The entire Indian tit
was extinguished, the lands opened to settlement, and all futu
embarrassment avoided.

When the real question—the terms of sale—was taken u
the claims and debts having been pretty thoroughly consider
there was little of incident worth recording—except the speec
making, and the great effort to brag up the country—an effo
in fact to drive a good bargain as well as to make a displa
Keokuk was too shrewd and too wise a man not to have se
the end from the beginning. He said little at first, but allow
bucks and braves to talk all they pleased—in fact allowed the
to think they were "doing it all." Their general oratory,
which many seemed to take pleasure, followed a common li
of thought, giving it a tone of sameness and monotony; a
still, it was not without interest. They claimed that the "Gr
Spirit" made this beautiful country, and made the Indian a
put him in it. His title then ran back to the beginning
things. There was no question about that. No memory
man recalled—no tradition ever taught anything to the co
trary. Tribal relations sometimes changed and occupied diff
ent localities, but the race held possession. The features a
good qualities of the country were a prolific theme, and no o
familiar with the virgin lands of Iowa, before they were mar

nd disfigured by the plow and the harrow, would gainsay a vord of their proud description. In journeying over them one elt a quickened motion in his pulses, there was so very nuch air to breathe, such endless range, unhindered by a ingle line of severalty or demarcation. Evidently the Indians vere lovers of nature and appreciated her beauties. They alked of their great meadows of green, gay in the aftermonths f the season with blooming flowers—of the springs and run- ing streams—of the groves that bordered the streams, and specially of the great sycamores and walnuts, that stood in ast numbers on all the larger alluvions. Sad to say, they ave nearly all been destroyed in later days, by the axe and the aw of our boasted civilization. They talked of the sun and the noon, as though made for them—of the stars, with a kind of vondering delight, as guardian watchmen—of their Great Spirit hovering over them, perhaps, but they did not know. Wherein do they differ from us? who does know? Science, aking a hint from nature, has wrought out wonderful problems. But whoever attempts the "Stary Realm" will soon find a mit to his pen. Savant or savage, "if we would declare them nd speak of them, they are more than we are able to express." Ve know not their whence or their whither, their when or heir where. All of us are lost alike in a mystery of mysteries et unrevealed.

After this efflorescence of oratory by the Chiefs and braves vere over, and the real business was brought forward, Keokuk esumed his place as Head Chief of the tribes. The terms and etails were soon arranged. A public sentiment had been vorked up in favor of the proposition of the Government, as pre- nted by the Commissioner, so that the whole subject became matter of easy solution. A small tract of land, or Reserva- on, was to be assigned them in Kansas as their future home, nd a money balance of twelve hundred and fifty thousand ollars allowed them, for relinquishing their entire body of nds in Iowa. From this sum was to be deducted the amount f their debts ascertained as before described, leaving about a illion dollars or more to be invested in the usual way,

from which they were to derive a stated income. This, adde to previous resources, made them very independent, becomin more so, individually as their numbers diminish. The cost t the Government of the land released did not very far fro (12) cents an acre. "What robbery," says some sentimenta sympathizer. It was no robbery at all. The bargain was good one for all concerned—especially for the Indians. Thoug still intense in their native prejudices, they had borrowe habits from their white neighbors, giving rise to wants, whic the chase and their indolent habits could not supply. The were human and needed food and raiment of some kind. Th "Great Spirit" had made them swift of foot, and they wer skillful marksmen with the bow and arrow, but the buffal had disappeared, and smaller game was becoming less. The needed blankets for their braves, and clothes and chintres fo the use of their squaws and pappooses.

The skins of animals were becoming scarce, and they di not find these needed articles hanging on the limbs of the great trees of which they were so proud. They wanted arm ammunition, traps, hatchets. Their "Great Spirit," whom the referred to so often, had failed to supply a magazine of thes things from which they could draw at will. It required mea to supply these wants, and the sale of their lands furnishe them. Thus they became independent, and if reports are co rect they are so to this day. At the close, the Commission gave them some kindly advice—not only to live peaceably, b especially to engage in the industrial pursuits. Occupatio would keep them from evil, and greatly increase their comfor of life. The advice was respectfully listened to but little heede The idea that a proud buck, in his gaily painted blanket a feathers, should make a squaw of himself by delving the ear with a hoe, was abhorent to his hereditary instincts. Since t the time of the treaty I have been considering, great effo have been made to improve the Indian and give him charact and it would be untrue to say there has been no success; b far less than had been fondly hoped, certainly. With the e ception of a few tribes at the South—Chickasaws, Choctaw

eminoles, etc., the great mass to-day are Indians still. Even nong the students, who have been educated and apparently formed, many on returning to their own, having been over- me by their strong tribal instincts and lost what they were pposed to have gained.

Whether the Indians generally can be tamed, improved and ansformed into a useful and self-respecting manhood, before e present generation shall have passed away and successors me upon the stage, less under the influence of hereditary as, is a problem that must wait on the future for its solution. ribes differ somewhat, but the great multitude are devoid of ny traits of character that would hold them up above the west plane of life.

Without individuality, except in a few instances like Keo- uk, Sitting Bull and some Choctaw Chiefs, they drag along n indolent life, without any just pride, or aspiration for nything higher or better. Imbibing many of the vices, and w of the virtues of the neighboring whites, they deteriorate l they become spoiled Indians rather than civilized men. he policy of our Government has been, and is, liberal to- ard them. We take no land from them by conquest, but cquire it by mutual agreement, rendering to them considera- ons more than are equivalent for what they surrender. Their nds are made useful only by skillful industry. To this the ndian is averse: when the question with him is doing or dying, e prefers the latter unless, it be in the chase or some of his ribal amusements. If the Creator (their "Great Spirit") had purpose in giving such a wonderful fertility to these great ains, the blessings therefrom were available on conditions: he hand must be stretched forth in active industry, and not lded idly on the bosom. The white man will comply, the ndian will not. Who could or would avert the consequences? here is an imperative decree, ordained of fate, that the "fittest all survive." Intelligent industry must prevail over indolent norance, and the Indian races generally, sooner or later, will, se the "Lost Arts", probably be among the things that have een. If what I have written, should throw a ray of light on

an important initial step in the formation of this great com monwealth of Iowa, the intent will not have been in vain.

If some one in Lee County, who was "on deck" fifty yea 'ago, and whose memory has not forsaken him, will write th story of "The Half Breed and the 'Possum," another rem niscence will be placed upon the record, possibly to be of u to the future historian.

RECOLLECTIONS OF C. F. CLARKSON.

DECLINING A NOMINATION.

In the summer of 1856 a Republican Convention w held at Eldora to nominate a candidate for delegates to t State Constitutional Convention from the Senatorial Di trict, composed of the following counties: Fayette, Br mer, Butler, Franklin, Grundy, Hardin, Hamilton, Wrigl Webster, Boone, Story, Greene and Humboldt. Of cour there was no way to reach Eldora except by private conve ance. The consequence was that none of them were ful represented, except Hardin. The writer was the delega from Webster, and had proxies for Humboldt and Gree He left Fort Dodge for Eldora the morning of the day prece ing the convention, and arrived at Webster City at noo Here he was joined by Morgan Everts, the delegate fro Hamilton county, who also had a proxy for Wright. Occup ing the same conveyance, we drove across the then sparse settled prairie, arriving at Eldora late in the evening. T next morning when the delegates from the different counties h arrived we found that there was really no declared candidate t the nomination, except that the delegation from Hardin cou proposed to present the name of S. G. Winchester, of Eldo Everts and the writer talked the matter over, and conclud it would at least enliven the proceedings a little by having candidate of our own. Among the delegates was a man the name of Seeley, and who was the sole representative fro



C. F. CLARKSON.

This excellent portrait of "Father Clarkson" is ;;ed by permission from *The Midland Monthly*.

ayette county—the most populous county in the district. We ggested to him our purpose, and he unhesitatingly said that e wanted to be "counted in on that deal." Then the question ose as to whom we could vote for with any assurance that he was nominated he would accept; as in the large district, pulated by recent immigrants, there was little knowledge of e men suited to the duties of public life. The writer had eviously met at the land office in Fort Dodge, Hon. C. F. larkson, who had lately moved into the State. He was ruck with his impressive personality and his evident telligence. Mr. Clarkson was the delegate from Grundy unty, and both Everts and Seeley had met him during the ay. We all agreed that his experience and evident ability ould make him a useful member of a convention to frame a nstitution of the State. We therefore determined to make m our candidate. Our plan was to say nothing to Clarkson out it, as we feared he would decline; but we thought if ted for and nominated, he would accept the nomination. Vhen the convention finally met at 2 o'clock P. M., John W. nes, then a citizen of Eldora, had scented that there was mething in the wind that Hardin county had not been prised of, and to the astonishment of the writer, he minated him for chairman of the convention. He pleaded uth and inexperience and asked that some older person be ade chairman. But there was a concert of voices crying t: "No excuses! Take the chair." He had hardly ached the chair before some one nominated C. F. Clarkson r Secretary. The preliminary organization was settled in a w moments, and a motion was made to proceed by ballot to minate a candidate, the delegates being authorized to cast e full vote of their counties. Two tellers were appointed to ke up and count the ballots, and the vote was taken. I all never forget the peculiar expression on Mr. Clarkson's ce, as he sat keeping tally, when his own name was called the tellers as the ballots were read. And when Fayette unty was announced, *thirteen votes for Clarkson*, it was ident that he was the nominee. He then took the floor and

made a strong and fervid speech. Said that while he w thankful for the good-will of the convention, he could not a cept the nomination. That he had recently moved into the stat was opening a new farm; was not yet fully prepared for t winter, either to secure the comfort of his family, or the prop care of his stock. So he said: "I want to be excused th time, and in future years, if desired, I shall be ready to aid fighting the political battles of the country whether there is prospect of electing the candidate or not," and closed naming S. G. Winchester, which was carried unanimous After the adjournment of the convention he invited me walk with him, out upon one of the bluffs overlooking t Iowa river, from which, pointing to the east, he said: "Whe you see those long hay-stacks away on the Grundy prairie where I am laying the foundation of a home."

CYRUS C. CARPENTER.

ORGANIZES RESISTANCE TO A MONOPOLY.

A public service that should not be forgotten by t farmers of the west originated in Des Moines twelve or th teen years ago. An eastern syndicate had purchased the mo important patents issued to various inventors of barbed w fencing, together with the machines used in its manufactu Possessed of immense capital this syndicate had formed iron-clad combination having for its object the absolute co trol of the entire output, and also the fixing of prices at whi the product should be sold to dealers, and by them to farme As barbed wire was coming into general use for fencing prai farms, the control of its manufacture might become one of t most oppressive monopolies ever organized in America, a these movements were watched with anxiety by thousands intelligent farmers of the west.

When the combination was finally completed, a few co cerns only were licensed by the syndicate to continue manufacture upon arbitrary terms, and all sales were requi to be made to dealers at most exorbitant prices. All factor left out of the combination were notified to quit business.

This syndicate backed by millions of dollars, seemed too owerful to be combatted by individual manufacturers, and ost of them closed their doors to avoid expensive litigation. or a time it looked as though the farmers were to be taxed normously to pay two hundred per cent profit to the syndiate for an article which was rapidly becoming a necessity. . F. Clarkson, as agricultural editor of the *State Register*, as ever watchful of farmers' interests. He saw clearly the normity of the tax proposed to be levied upon Iowa farmers, nd acting as a leading spirit in consultation with others, a ublic meeting was called at the capital to arrange for resistnce. A large assemblage of intelligent farmers came together o devise means for mutual protection. "Father Clarkson" pened the meeting with one of his most vigorous speeches, n the presence of the paid attorneys of the syndicate. His ddress will be long remembered as one of the clearest statenents of the coming controversy ever made. He proposed ne organization of a Farmers' Protective Association to resist ne extortions of the "Barbed Wire Syndicate." His advice as followed, and a free factory established to supply farmers irect, ignoring dealers. Then began the most determined nd uncompromising legal contest ever known in Iowa. W. . Carpenter, a man of unflinching courage and stern integrity, as placed in charge of the Farmers' Free Factory, and for ve years it furnished fence wire to farmers at prices *less han one-half* of those first fixed by the syndicate. This little ctory never closed its doors until the battle was won, and the on-clad combination was broken down. A. B. Cummins, nen a young lawyer, won his first fame in this historic litigaon. He was matched against the ablest patent lawyers in ne country, and in every conflict proved equal to the occasion, inning a national reputation. The old proverb that "every an has his price," was proved false in this case, for Father larkson, M. L. Devin, W. L. Carpenter, or A. B. Cummins, ould either have named his price at any time during the long ears of this notable contest, and have realized a fortune in ash for betraying the cause in which he was enlisted.

They had no price to set on their manhood; but they wo
names which are synonyms for stern integrity.

While many other good and true men were for years earne
and faithful co-workers in this historic struggle, it was C. F
Clarkson whose brain devised the plan which discomfitted a pow
erful combination which was, by most men, regarded as to
strong to be successfully resisted. The magnitude of th
victory can be measured by millions of dollars saved to west
ern farmers in the forced reduction of more than 100 per cen
from the syndicate price fixed upon fence wire. During hi
long and useful life Father Clarkson did his adopted Stat
much valuable service in various capacities, but he regarde
that above briefly noted, as his greatest achievement, as wi
history, when it is faithfully written. B. F. Gue.

ZIMRI STREETER—"OLD BLACK HAWK."

BY PETER MELENDY.

One of the unique characters among the pioneer lawmake
of Iowa, thirty years ago, was Zimri Streeter, "Old Blac
Hawk," as he was familiarly called by his colleagues in th
General Assemblies of 1858–60. He was born February 7t
1801, at Granville, Washington County, N. Y., where his bo
hood years were spent on a farm. In 1824 he marrie
Lucinda Dean, and in 1852 removed to Iowa, settling on
quarter section of prairie on the banks of the Cedar Rive
midway between Waterloo and Cedar Falls, which he had e
tered as government land. He built a good log cabin, in
which they settled down and made their home for many yea
He was a man of excellent judgment and sturdy integrity,
ways held in highest esteem by his neighbors. They believ
in him, trusted him, and elected him to represent them in ma
responsible positions. He was honorable and straightforwa
in all the relations of life, a man of courage and convictio
with ability to maintain his views upon all occasions. He w

never a demagogue or policy man, and despised everything that savored of insincerity or deception. He was a typical Iowa farmer, simple in his habits, plain of speech, positive in opinions, but tolerant with those who differed with him. He was staunch in his friendships, genial in manners and a hater of all shams.

In 1857 he was nominated by the Republicans of Black Hawk County for Representative in the Legislature, and elected by a large majority.

He went to Des Moines without any "axes to grind," and had no special measures to urge upon the Legislature. He was always in his seat, attentive to business, and invariably acted upon his own judgment. He had no vain ambition to see his name in print as the author of bills presented, but he took especial delight in showing up and defeating extravagant and selfish schemes. He held it to be the highest duty of a member, to closely examine every proposition presented to the Legislature, and unless it was clearly right and necessary, it had better be defeated. It is probable that no member of the House of 1858 and 1860 defeated so many visionary, vicious or useless bills as "Old Black Hawk." With great genialty, he *possessed* sound judgment, an unusual allowance of common sense, and saw at a glance through the various "schemes" that come before legislative bodies. A two minute speech, pointed with a touch of his irresistible humor and sarcasm, generally "did the business" for a measure that he thought ought to be defeated. Few people, aside from his colleagues, have ever known how valuable were the services he rendered the State during his four year's term in the Iowa Legislature.

A newspaper correspondent of that day thus describes him: That old-looking man down there next to the wall, on the Speaker's right, is Hon. Zimri Streeter, or "Old Black Hawk," the wag of the House. He is fifty-nine years of age, but hardly seems so old. He is a man who probably never enjoyed many advantages of education in his early days and doubtless has seen much of pioneer life. He understands human nature pretty thoroughly and is a man of mature

experience, varied and extensive general information. He always comes squarely up to the work, and the call of the yeas and nays has no terror for him.

"He is a substantial, honest, patriotic old man—one whom it is safe to tie to every time. It is quite amusing to hear him speak. When he arises and says 'Mr. Speaker,' every member turns to hear 'the gentleman from Black Hawk.' He seldom speaks more than three or four minutes, and generally closes his remarks by the time the members get fairly fixed for hearing him. He makes a brief statement of his position and concludes with some original witticism or humorous illustration, then *drops into his chair*, leaving the House convulsed with laughter. The members always expect to laugh when he rises to speak, and they never fail to have the opportunity; they see fun sticking out of his eyes.

"'Old Black Hawk' is a kind and generous man whenever he discovers merit or honesty of purpose in any member; course, but he is a regular terror to all excessively 'smart young men,' who come down to the Capitol with the idea that they 'know it all.' During the session of 1858 there were several members who justly deserved the severe sarcasm which he always had in store for the egotistic and pompous.

A bill was once under discussion relating to exemptions from sales under execution, which he deemed sheer demagoguery. "Mr. Speaker," said Uncle Zimri, "I hope our benevolent friends will not tinker up the law so as to prevent a feller from paying his debts if he wants to."

> "He was one whose wit
> Without wounding could hit,
> And green be the turf that's above him."

At a meeting held by the citizens of Cedar Falls to celebrate the advent of the Dubuque & Sioux City railroad into that place in 1861, "Old Black Hawk" was called upon to respond to the following toast:

> "Cedar Falls—from the stage coach to the locomotive."

Mr. Streeter said: "I have been accused of making short speeches. I do not claim any credit for it—for there is always

good reason for it. I remember well when in 1852 I moved y family from Illinois to this place with an ox-team. There as then *a track* most of the way—when it was dry; but when was a little moist—down it went out of sight! When I got ere I inquired how often the mail came. I was told there was man at Quasqueton who brought it through once a week; in ad weather, not so often; in very bad weather, not at all. He ode a blind horse, in order, I suppose, that when he came to a ad slough, the animal might 'go it blind.' A few years later ne mail was carried in a buggy—afterwards in a two-horse g. Finally it came in style on a four-horse stage coach. Now, understand, though I do not pretend to know much about ailroads, that the rails are laid upon the track; then you car-ed the rails on your back to help the coach out of the mud."

In 1864 Mr. Streeter was appointed by the Governor as one f the Commissioners to take the vote of Iowa soldiers in the eld.

During his long and useful life he was often chosen to posi-ons of honor and trust by the people of Black Hawk county, nd always served them with ability and fidelity. He died on ne 7th of January, 1880, at the age of 79, respected and steemed by all who knew him.

ANNALS OF IOWA.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

THE DES MOINES RIVER LAND TROUBLES.

No local question has ever arisen in our State which, fir and last, has caused more public annoyance or real troubl than that of the long-disputed land titles "up and along th valley of Des Moines." Just now these matters of controvers seem to be settled, and all persons interested are accepting th late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States as finality. On all hands the hope is freely expressed th Congress may soon make a liberal indemnity to the deservin settlers whose titles failed. But before this vexed questio passes wholly from sight, it has appeared meet to us that a bri history of the "River Land Troubles" should be published these pages. Looking around for some fit person to write th narrative no one seemed better equipped for the work tha Col. and ex-Senator C. H. Gatch, of Des Moines. True, h has acted as the attorney for the Grantees of the old D Moines Navigation and Railroad Company. He is, howeve not only an able and most honorable man, but the articl from his pen will be founded upon acts of Congress, and of th legislature of the Territory and State of Iowa, supplemented b decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, a other public documents, all of which are accessible to t public. The history, therefore, if not official, will at every st be based upon official documents, which are not in any sen subjects of controversy or dispute. We believe that it will eminently fair, and that it will be so accepted by all wh retain an interest in the subject. As at present advised the will be two of these articles in addition to the one in th number of THE ANNALS.

We are very glad to be able to present our readers with

e portrait of Col. Gatch. He is "one who has done the ate some service, and they know it." Nearing his 70th ar, for he was born in 1825, we believe that even a historical agazine may speak of him as he deserves, without waiting his translation to another sphere of existence. He served erm in the Ohio Senate prior to 1861. Entering the Union rvice as a Captain, and participating in several campaigns, rose to the grade of Lieut.-Colonel. Settling at the Capital this State some time after the war, he was chosen to the ate Senate in 1885, and was re-elected in 1889, serving eight ars. Of this body he became one of the most industrious d useful members. Among the measures with which he s conspicuously identified during this service, and which nd their way into the statute books, were those for the provement of the capitol grounds, the founding of the storical Department, and an act reducing the number of remptory jury challenges by defendants in criminal cases to number allowed by the State. Among other measures roduced and advocated by him, which passed the Senate, t failed to become laws, some of them through want of ention rather than opposition in the House, were bills pro- ing for a board of control of state institutions; for the position of a collateral inheritance tax; requiring corpor- ons as a condition of their organization to pay a franchise ; and his county option bill providing a method of dealing h the liquor question. He was also active and influential preparing and in the advocacy of the revenue bill introduced a committee bill by the Ways and Means committees of two houses, which passed the Senate of the 24th General sembly. But the bill considered by himself the most ritorious of any introduced by him during his legislative vice, was one exempting the homestead from taxation to value of one thousand dollars, which, though introduced each of his four successive sessions, and earnestly advo- ed, failed each time of receiving the favorable consideration n of the Senate.

His record in the army, at the bar, and as a legislator, has

been useful, honorable and distinguished in the highe degree. Stepping down and out of public life has made litt difference in the career of this useful and eminently Christia gentleman, for he is called upon daily to put his hand to son good work, either in the furtherance of measures of publ improvement, charity or education. Without going furth into biography this time, these facts present the highe attestations of his worth as a man, and the statesman-li character of his public services.

THE AMANA SOCIETY.

From occasional notices in the newspapers it has be known for the life-time of a generation that there existed Iowa county a religious community under the above nam but it was not until 1891 that any definite knowledge of the peculiar but most industrious and conscientious people beca accessible to readers. In that year a pamphlet was publish by our State University in which the history of this organi tion was most completely and admirably set forth. The tit page showed that it was written by William Rufus Perki A. M., Professor of History, and Barthinius L. Weeks, '91, that institution.

This seemed to us by far the best piece of historical writ that had appeared in our State, and it was a matter of surpr that it did not attract more general attention, though it v fairly reviewed by *The New York Critic*, and sundry ot papers. Within the limits of 100 pages, and printed in qu large type, the history of "The Amana Society" was clearly presented as to leave nothing to be desired. T work was one that demanded much research, for the religi movement out of which the organization has grown, origina long ago, and the process of evolution through which it passed has been not only slow, but the materials for its hist have been obscure and difficult to find. It was, in fact, great extent, a gathering up and piecing together of " short and simple annals of the poor." But the authors

med their difficult task most successfully. Their work in r opinion is one of the highest merit. In this number of E ANNALS we have the pleasure of presenting from the pen Dr. J. L. Pickard, long the President of the State University, analytical review of this monograph which gives a good a of its scope and literary quality, as well as a very fair mmary of its contents. We bespeak for it a careful reading, l commend the little book itself as worthy a place in every blic and private library in Iowa.

FORMS OF PUBLICATION.

Throughout our State there is a rising tide in the matter of phlet publications relating to churches, educational titutions, the growth of towns and cities, etc. This is most iseworthy, but the forms in which these publications ear are at once very distressing to the collector who essays gather them together and put them into some accessible pe. Their pages vary from, perhaps, 3x4 inches in size, up great folios. It is a puzzle how to preserve them. Mani- ly they should be classified and bound into volumes. But hey are now running, this is simply an impossibility. By the best form to adopt, looking to permanent preservation, uld be that of the ordinary octavo. Then, all such publica- ns can be easily classified and bound into volumes. perly lettered, their contents are readily accessible. This most important matter. We are just now as a State at ne parting of the ways." All that is old is rapidly passing ay, and new men, new methods, and new institutions, are ning to the front. In the matter of church pamphlets, ch are now reaching the Historical Department, efforts are y properly being made to present the past history of these anizations. Such publications become at once highly uable as historical data, and should be grouped together. when one is small enough to be carried in the vest pocket, the next, perhaps, a large folio, the task of caring for and anging them in an easily accessible shape becomes very

perplexing. If this item should meet the eye of any pa who is likely to be interested in such a publication, we t that our suggestion may be borne in mind.

COLONEL GEORGE W. CROSLEY.

From the pen of this well-known soldier and citizen of I we publish an account of General Lauman's disastrous cha at Jackson, Miss., on the 12th day of July, 1863. No could be better qualified to write of that event, for Col Crosley commanded his regiment, the gallant 3d Iowa Infan in that affair. The article possesses great historic value, f being the narrative of an eye-witness and actor in the drea tragedy.

Colonel Crosley was born in New Haven, Huron cou Ohio, March 4, 1839. Four years later his parents remo to the vicinity of Bloomington, Ill., but in 1856 came to I settling on a farm near the present town of Ames. assisted his father in improving the farm until the sp of 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, 3d I Infantry. His military history is that of the regim At the outset, he was appointed First Sergeant his company, and subsequently First Lieutenant. Late he was promoted to the position of Major, in which capa he served until the command was reduced by the vicissitu of war to the merest skeleton. At the end of his three y service he was transferred to Hancock's First Veteran C in which he served till the end of the war, receiving the bre of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel. His military record proud one. He participated in the battles of Blue M Shiloh, the Siege of Corinth, the Hatchie, the Siege of Vi burg, the battles around Atlanta, and many small engagem and skirmishes. In civil life his record has been most u and honorable. He served two or three terms as Sheri Hamilton county, and six years as Warden of the peniten at Fort Madison, everywhere enjoying the highest degr public confidence. Such a man may well print his r

ions of the great campaigns in the southwest, "all of which saw, and part of which he was."

HON. JOHN M. BRAINARD.

This Iowa pioneer editor and publisher writes in our pages st intelligently and clearly of the great snow storm—the table "blizzard"—of December, 1856, which was the cause wide-spread suffering and the loss of many lives in the th half of our State. In addition to his own experiences he es accounts of losses in other neighborhoods, all of which be read with interest. Mr. Brainard is one of the oldest rnalists in Northern Iowa, having commenced his work at ar Lake, Cerro Gordo County, in 1859. He was connected n *The Story County Ægis* in 1860, and with *The Nonpareil*, Council Bluffs, in 1868–9. Since the last date he has pub- ed *The Boone Standard*. His journalistic work has ex- ded continuously through 35 years. He was chosen a mber of the State Board of Education in 1859, but that body n afterwards ceased to exist, at least, no session was held r his election. Mr. Brainard edits his paper in an old-fash- ed sort of way, the matter for its columns having always n largely put in type at home. But it is one of the very t country journals in Iowa—brave and outspoken, the ad- ate of progress, educâtion and good morals—and always able. His bound files for the past 30 years have found r way into the State Historical Department where they are hly prized.

A FAITHFUL RECORDER.

We have often had occasion to note the thoroughness with ch Rt. Rev. William Stevens Perry, Protestant Episcopal hop of Iowa, attends to the publication, not only of his ser- n and addresses upon anniversary or other special occa- s, but of all official papers and matters of current church ory. In the art of editing, in the supervision of books,

pamphlets, circulars or broadsides, while going through t press, he is nothing less than an adept. In the selection types, paper and bindings, he has opinions of his own a always manifests excellent taste. It is palpable to the m casual observation that in these lines of usefulness our St does not possess his superior. Then, in addition to the abil to clothe all this interesting and useful reading, each item its appropriate and attractive garb, the Bishop is most gen ous in his distribution of copies to libraries, reading roo and appreciative, thoughtful people. The consequence is, t there is abundant data for the Iowa History of the Protest Episcopal Church. These documents can be found in ma places throughout our State. And now, that a better feel exists in regard to the preservation of the data for Iowa Histo it is the greatest of pities that there is not just such a ploddi patient, scholarly worker in every one of the religious bod There are men enough who are fully competent in every of the churches, but they do not seem to have found opp tunity or acquired that aptitude which finds expression in us works of this nature. The subject is one which ought elicit a half-hour's attention in every conference, syn presbytery, or other general assembly of religious bod Competent men should be selected and encouraged to work this domain of high usefulness.

NOTABLE DEATHS.

Hon. A. F. Brown, who died at Waverly on the 25th of January, was on the pioneer editors of Cedar county, one of the early lawyers of Scott county, a Senator from Black Hawk county from 1860 to 1864. He was born Zanesville, Ohio, Dec. 8th, 1828, graduated at Granville College, and admitted to the bar in 1848. In 1850 he came to Scott county, Iowa, to pra his profession, and soon after became editor of the *Cedar County News*, a p published at Rochester. Upon the removal of the county seat to Tipto transferred his office to Cedar Falls and named his paper the "*Cedar Banner*." In 1855 Mr. Brown was elected prosecuting attorney and se with ability in that position for several years. In 1859 he was elected State ator for the 36th District, composed of the counties of Grundy, Black H Butler and Franklin. He became a prominent member of the Senate, se

r years. In 1860 Mr. Brown was chosen a delegate to the Republican tional Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. In 1879 moved to Waverly in Bremer county where he acquired a large law prac-, and remained up to the time of his death. The *Waverly Democrat* says him: "He was exceptionally free from jealousy and vindictiveness in professional and political life. It is true, he fought hard in the forum and on rostrum, and necessarily gave and received many hard blows, but all the erity died with the occasion; and when the curtain fell upon the last act of his , every heart in the large circle of his acquaintance felt a genuine pang of ness and regret as some deed of courtesy or kindness of the departed lawyer s recalled to memory."

AMES R. HARTSOCK, of Iowa City, died suddenly of heart-disease on the 10th March after one day's illness. He was one of the early pioneers of Iowa, ing come to the Territory in May, 1838, before its separation from Wisconsin. was then a young man, just starting out for himself, and soon after his arrival he "Flint Hills," (now Burlington), he opened the first school established in t city. Among his pupils were Geo. W. and John W. Jones, who years after ame prominent public officials of the State. In 1841 Mr. Hartsock moved to ra City, which had recently become the Capital of the Territory. In 1846 he s a subordinate officer of the Senate of which Stephen Hempstead (who after-rds became Governor of the State) was President. He was a delegate to the mocratic State Convention which nominated Ansel Briggs for Governor. Mr. rtsock became a warm friend of Samuel J. Kirkwood, and when the anti-very agitation disrupted the Democratic party these two young Democrats ped to organize the Republican party. In 1858 Mr. Hartsock was chosen geant-at-Arms of the State Senate at the first session of the Legislature held in then new Capitol at Des Moines. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed Mr. rtsock postmaster at Iowa City; he was removed in 1865 by Andrew Johnson, l re-appointed in 1869 by President Grant. For more than thirty-five years had been a prominent Republican and was widely known throughout the State. was seventy-six years of age at the time of his death.

UDGE JAMES W. MCDILL died at his home at Creston on the 28th of February, yphoid fever, after an illness of several weeks. He was born in Butler County, o, March 4th, 1834. He was a graduate of Miami University, and came to a in 1857, settling at Afton to enter upon the practice of law. He was elected erintendent of Schools in 1858, and was County Judge in 1859. In 1870 he chosen District Judge, and in 1872 he was elected to Congress from the hth District, serving with distinction two terms. In 1878 he was appointed lroad Commissioner, and in 1881 was appointed by Gov. Gear to fill a ancy in the United States Senate, occasioned by the resignation of Gov. kwood, who had become a member of President Garfield's cabinet. He was ointed by President Harrison, a member of the Inter-State Commerce mmission, which office he held at the time of his death. Judge McDill a man of fine literary attainments, his specialty being philology. He was a yer of ability, and a public official of the strictest integrity. He was widely wn throughout the State, and everywhere esteemed as one of its best citizens.

HON. JAMES L. WILLIAMS, of Marshalltown, died suddenly on the 30th of uary, 1894. He was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, May 3rd, 1831, came to Iowa in September, 1854. He settled at Marietta, then the county of Marshall county. He was soon after appointed Clerk of the District rt, which position he held until 1868, when he declined to serve longer. He cticed law from that time until 1873, when he helped to organize the City ional Bank of which he became president. In 1872 he was elected to the er branch of the Legislature, serving with ability. When the county seat was

removed to Marshalltown in 1860 he moved to that place which has been
residence since. The *Times-Republican* says of him: "He had been a cont
uous resident of this city for more than thirty-four years, and has taken pride
its growth and prosperity, contributing much of his time, talent and mea
towards every industrial enterprise or public improvement; and his influen
ability and sagacity have been material factors in the promotion of the cit
interests. He was a kind and lenient man, with a big warm heart, a helpi
hand for the poor, ever ready to assist a friend in need, always actuated
generous and unselfish impulses. He was intellectual, scholarly, polish
brilliant and courteous, rich in all the attributes of civility; in fine, a t
gentleman."

HON. HANS REIMER CLAUSSEN, of Davenport, died in that city on the 14th
March. He was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, in 1804, and gradua
from the law department of the University of Keil when he was 26 years of a
Entering at once upon the practice of his profession, he attained high rank a
was repeatedly elected to the Legislature for Holstein, of which he becam
leading member. The province of Schleswig-Holstein, although settled larg
by Germans, was under the rule of the King of Denmark. In 1848 the people
Schleswig-Holstein declared their independence and took up arms to resist
rule of the Danish government. Mr. Claussen was a prominent leader in
insurrection, and the Provisional Government established by the revolution
sent him as an ambassador to Berlin. He obtained material aid from
Prussian government, and with this assistance the Danish army was driven o
and the independence of the province established. In 1851 Prussia and Aust
united in restoring Schleswig-Holstein to Denmark. Mr. Claussen had been
active member of the German Parliament which sought to establish a free con
tutional government similar to that of the United States, but the kings rejecte
and maintained their rule. He had been such a very prominent leader
the party working for a free government that when Schleswig was restored
Denmark he was one of the twenty revolutionists to whom amnesty was refus
He, therefore, emigrated to America, settling in Davenport in 1851.
mastered the English language in two years, and acquired such a knowledge
Iowa law as to be admitted to the bar. He was henceforth a prominent
influential citizen of Davenport, and in 1869 was elected to the State Senate fr
Scott county, serving four years with marked ability. After his native cou
had been emancipated from Danish rule, he returned to his old home to visit
friends and scenes of his youthful days. He was warmly welcomed by
companions of revolutionary times, who were now enjoying the freedom t
had so bravely struggled for a quarter of a century ago. The Daven
Tribune says of him: "Mr. Claussen was a man always loyal to princi
and to his convictions, no matter what the effect on his personal fortunes.
carefully and conscientiously considered a subject from every standpoint,
formed his opinions, from which he would not vary. His influence has b
exerted for good all his life, and will continue to bear fruit in the years to con

GEORGE C. BAKER, who died at Washington, March 23rd, was for many y
a prominent citizen of Iowa. He was born in Cook County, Illinois, in 1844
came with his parents to Iowa, settling near Des Moines in 1855. In 1
when but 17 years of age he enlisted in the 23rd Iowa Volunteers, and ser
three years. He took part in Grant's campaign which resulted in the captur
Vicksburg and General Pemberton's entire army. He was the princ
organizer of the Baker Barb Wire Co., which was moved to Chicago several y
ago. His greatest achievement was the invention of a sub-marine torpedo b
which was approved by the Navy Department. Congress made an appropria
of $200,000 to perfect his invention for government use, and he was in Wash
on assisting in the developement of this enterprise when death overtook him.

storical Department of Iowa.

TRUSTEES.

NOR FRANK D. JACKSON.
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F. GUE,
SECRETARY.
CHARLES ALDRICH,
CURATOR.

ew Department was established by act of the last Legislature for notion of historical collections pertaining to Iowa and the Territory ich our State was established.

istorical Rooms are in the basement story of the State House, are of, and will be a safe depository for valuable books, files of news- pamphlets, manuscripts, maps, portraits and articles of value, ive of the history and progress of our State and its people.

t is desired to collect:

A copy of all documents, papers or pamphlets, letters or manuscripts, to early settlements in any part of Iowa.

Well authenticated facts relating to the naming of any of the lakes, ounties, cities and chief towns of Iowa, stating the origin, significa- d authors of such names.

ersonal narratives; the biographies of men or women who were he early settlers in any part of Iowa, giving details of all facts of nterest, incidents of pioneer life, etc.

Copies of old Iowa newspapers, files of such papers up to the close ar of the Rebellion; letters written by soldiers during the war; inci- onnected with the organization of Iowa regiments, batteries or ies.

Letters, diaries, commissions of officers, newspaper articles in war istories of companies and regiments, arms or equipments used in any ars, battle flags, etc.

The name, date of establishment, and brief histories of Academies, ies, Colleges and Universities in Iowa. Names of founders, and of ipals or presidents and date of term of service. *Catalogues and other ons.*

Send to the Historical Department the stone axes, hatchets, mauls, arrow and spear heads, and not allow them to be wasted by scatter- elsewhere.

We desire especially arms, household implements, or ornaments mong any of the Indian tribes which have at any time inhabited lso recollections of the Iowa Indians by any of the pioneer white

Photographs or engravings of public buildings of Iowa or Western places, and drawings, paintings or portraits relating in any way to Iowa people.

In short, we want copies of all circulars, pamphlets, political s, lectures, sermons, books or manuscripts referring to Iowa or the prepared by Iowa men or women on any subject at any time or

owners of rare documents or valuable relics do not wish to dispose they may be willing to deposit them in our fire-proof rooms where l be secure from loss or destruction and carefully preserved, with e of the owner attached, subject to withdrawal at any time.

licit from historical societies or similar organizations interchange of ions. and will cheerfully reciprocate such favors. We also respect- licit from authors and publishers of Western history or biography t their works for our Historical Library. All such contributions cknowledged in these pages.

ntributions should be addressed to the Historical Department, Des Iowa.

THE ANNALS OF IOWA.

The publication of this magazine is resumed after a s
sion of several years, and will be continued by the His
Department of Iowa.

In order to facilitate the collection and preservation of
rials for Iowa history and biography, it is necessary to p
for the publication, from time to time, of such manuscri
ratives and recollections as may be procured by this D
ment.

No better or more popular method of placing such co
tions within reach of the people of the State has been sug
than through a magazine published quarterly for that pu

Each issue of the ANNALS will contain eighty page
one or more portraits of prominent Iowa men or women
such other illustrations as can be procured, to add
interest of historical and biographical sketches.

We especially invite contributions relating experienc
adventures of Iowa soldiers in the War of the Rebellion;
ries of Iowa regiments, and any facts pertaining to th
years' war, that have not yet been published. Very few
ries of Iowa regiments have yet appeared, and we esp
urge upon the surviving soldiers that arrangements b
without delay to secure a good history of each of th
seven Iowa regiments and four batteries.

We also cordially solicit the survivors of pioneer
contribute their recollections of early times. Narrative
ing to the first settlements in every part of the State
most valuable materials for history.

THE ANNALS OF IOWA will be printed in style suita
binding, and the publication of these war histories will b
out expense to the authors. The numbers for two ye
make a valuable book of 664 pages, and place these Io
records where they will be preserved for all time, whil
of the actors in the great tragedy of the nineteenth cent
living to furnish them.

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